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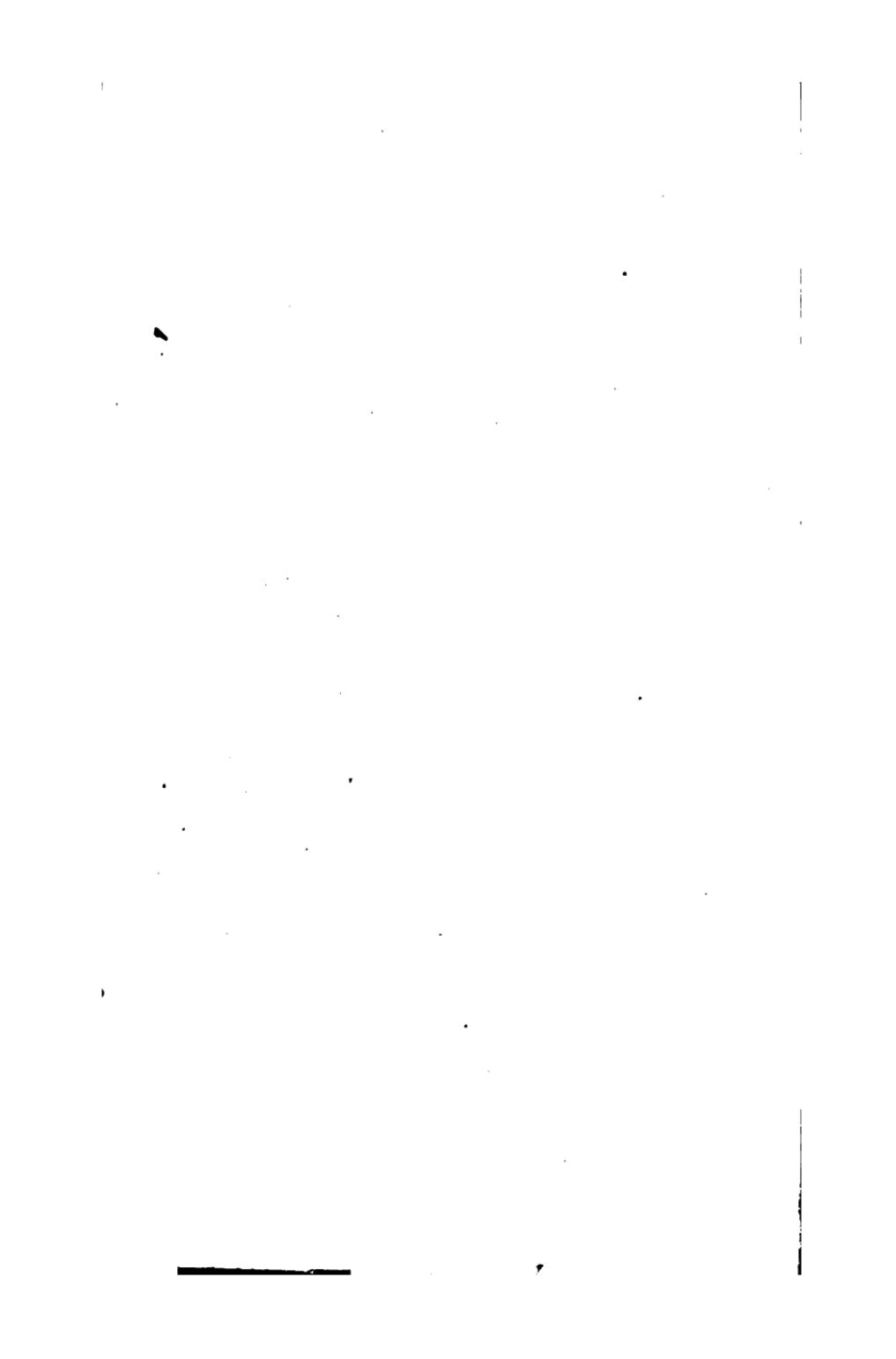
A HAND-BOOK FOR VISITORS
TO THE ISLE OF MAN.



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DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.

A HAND-BOOK FOR VISITORS

TO THE

ISLE OF MAN,

BEING

A PICTORIAL GUIDE

TO THE

Picturesque Scenery

AND

BEAUTIES OF "MONA."

ISLE OF MAN:

M. P. BACKWELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
DOUGLAS.

1852.



P R E F A C E .

THE Publisher, in offering to the Tourist the present little Manual, descriptive of the various interesting localities and romantic scenery of the Isle of Man, ventures to hope that it may meet with a fair share of approbation and success. In the compilation of the work, care has been taken to include all matters of interest relating to the Island, embracing a concise detail of its Civil, Ecclesiastical, Political, and Physical History ; thus, while it forms an agreeable companion to the Visitor when viewing and admiring the natural beauties of "Mona," it may also be consulted as a *True Guide*, in explaining the Manners, Customs, and Government, of the People. The Illustrations, *which have been engraved expressly for the work*, as well as the Map of the Island, are much superior to any others which have before appeared, and add in no small degree to the interest and usefulness of the volume.

CONTENTS.

	CHAPTER I.	PAGE.
Situation, Extent, Origin of Name and Arms.....	1	
	CHAPTER II.	
Civil History.....	5	
	CHAPTER III.	
Ecclesiastical History.....	27	
	CHAPTER IV.	
Constitution, Government, and Courts of Law.....	41	
	CHAPTER V.	
Physical Character, Natural History, and Agriculture..	55	
	CHAPTER VI.	
Manufactures, Commerce, Revenue, and Language.....	68	
	CHAPTER VII.	
Descriptive Account and Population of each Parish.....	77	
	CHAPTER VIII.	
Douglas and its Environs.....	99	
	CHAPTER IX.	
Tour from Douglas to the South—Description of Castletown and its Environs.....	117	
	CHAPTER X.	
Tour from Castletown to Peel, &c.....	129	
	CHAPTER XI.	
Tour from Peel to Ramsey.....	138	
	CHAPTER XII.	
Tour from Ramsey to Douglas.....	144	
	CHAPTER XIII.	
Douglas to St. John's and Kirk Marown, &c.—Conclusion...	146	

HAND BOOK FOR VISITORS

TO THE ISLE OF MAN.

CHAPTER I.

SITUATION, EXTENT, ORIGIN OF THE NAME, AND ARMS.

THE Isle of Man is situated in the centre of her Majesty's European Dominions, in the middle of St. George's Channel ; and is nearly equally distant from England, Scotland, and Ireland : lying between 54 deg. 27 min. north latitude, and 4 deg. 20 min. west longitude.

The extent of the Island is 30 miles in length, and 11 miles in breadth ; the circumference 70 miles. It contains 209 square miles ; the number of acres considered as a plain, (640 acres to a mile) is 133,760, add one twentieth for hills and dales, which gives 6,688 acres, making a total of 140,448 acres.

Of late years, and since the introduction of Steam Navigation, the Isle of Man has become a favourite resort for Visitors, from all parts of the Kingdom, who seek for a time, that pleasure and relaxation from the cares of business, so necessary to the preservation of health.

The situation of the Island and the distances from its headlands to the opposite headlands and harbours in the Channel,

will appear distinctly from the following table of the compass bearings and distances as given by nautical men

FROM THE CALF OF MAN

- To Copeland Isles, N, 43 miles.
- To Mull of Galloway, NNE, 36 miles.
- To Strangford Lough, NNW, $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 29 miles.
- To Ardglass, NW, $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 31 miles.
- To Dundrum, NW, 37 miles.
- To Carlingford Lough, WNW, 45 mls.
- To Dublin, W, by S, $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 miles.
- To Wexford, SW by W, 113 miles.
- To Holyhead, SSW, 45 miles.
- To Gt. Ormshead, by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E, 54 miles.
- To Lpool NW Buoy, SSE, $\frac{1}{2}$ E 68 mls.
- To Langness, ESE, $\frac{1}{2}$ S, 7 miles.
- To Skerries, S by W, $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 39 miles.
- To Point Lynas, by E, 42 miles.

FROM DOUGLAS HEAD

- To Ravenglass, E by S, 40 miles.
- To St. Bees' Light, E by N, 42 miles.
- To Pile Fowdry, SE by E, 40 miles.
- To Lancaster Channel, SE, $\frac{1}{2}$ E, 54 miles.
- To Preston Channel, SE by S, 60 mls.
- To Chester Bar, S by E, 60 miles.
- To Great Ormshead, S $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 54 miles.
- To Skerries Light, SW by S, 45 miles.
- To Point Lynass, S by W, 45 miles.
- To Langness, WSW, $\frac{1}{2}$ W, miles.

FROM MAUGHOLD HEAD

- To the Skerries, SW, $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 51 miles.
- To Ormshead, S by W, 60 miles.
- To Lpool NW Buoy, S by E, 60 miles.
- To Lancaster Channel, SE $\frac{1}{2}$ S, 50 miles.

To Mull of Galloway, N $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 26 mls.

- To Ravenglass, ESE, 32 miles.
- To Whitehaven, E $\frac{1}{2}$ N 31 miles.
- To Workington, ENE, 36 miles.
- To Maryport, ENE, $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 40 miles.
- To Dumfries Bar, NE by E, $\frac{1}{2}$ 49 mls.
- To Kirkcudbright, NE, 32 miles.
- To Belcarey Bay, NE by E, 40 miles.

FROM THE POINT OF AYRE

- To Maughold Head, SSW, 9 miles.
- To Whitehaven, E by S, $\frac{1}{2}$ S, 28 miles.
- To Maryport, E by S, 37 miles.
- To Dumfries, E by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 43 miles.
- To Belcarey Bay, ENE, 34 miles.
- To Kirkcudbright, NE $\frac{1}{2}$ E 24 miles.
- To Burrow Head, NNE, 16 miles.
- To Mull of Galloway, NW by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 21 miles.
- To Copeland Isles, Belfast, NW $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 38 miles.
- To Strangford Lough, W by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 40 miles.
- To the North West Buoy of Mad Wharf, S by E, 60 miles.

FROM PEEL

- To Ardglass, NW by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W, 32 miles.
- To Copeland Isle, N by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W 37 miles.
- To Strangford Lough, NW by W, 27 miles.
- To Carlingford Lough, W by N $\frac{1}{2}$ N, 50 miles.

Thus it appears that the Island is placed nearly at an equal distance from the surrounding Kingdoms—being distinctly seen from all of them. From its position it was formerly dangerous to the shipping in stormy weather, and great loss was sustained of both life and property; but since the erection of Light Houses on the point of Ayre, Douglas Head, and the Calf of Man, comparatively few shipwrecks have taken place.

Many conflicting opinions are entertained by etymologists respecting the derivation of the name of the Island; some suppose it to be derived from the Saxon word Mang, signifying among, and was used in reference to the situation among the surrounding Kingdoms. Others believe it to be derived from Maune the surname of St. Patrick, but the natives who call it in their-

own language *Mannin* have a tradition that it received this appellation from a prince who is still the hero of their fables called Mannanan-Beg Mac y Leirr who they say was the father, founder, and legislator of their country and that his name was given to the Island, being contracted into *Mannin*, and in later years *Mann*. It is also called *Mona-Monoida* and *Mona*, which are classed by Ptolemy under the heads of Irish Islands. Pliny informs us that *Mona* and *Monæpia* lie between Ireland and Britain. But the *Mona* of Tacitus was undoubtedly the Isle of Anglesey, since he relates in his annals the circumstance of the infantry of Suetonius crossing over in flat-bottomed boats, and the cavalry swimming their horses, We are informed also, in the life of *Agricola*, that the army under his command crossed the straits without the aid of any vessels, and that the boldness of this conduct so frightened the inhabitants, that they immediately sued for peace.

The Isle of Man, however, is undoubtedly the *Mona* of *Cæsar*, for he describes it as situated in the middle passage, between Britain and Ireland. The probable conjecture respecting the etymology of the name is, that the Island was originally called *Mang*—*surrounded*; or *Mon*—*isolated* or *lonely*; and that *Cæsar* gave it the latin termination. From these considerations it will appear that *Mona* is rather a description of the Island than a name; and, that the true and proper designation of this “isolated” spot is “*Ellan Vannin*”—“The Isle of Man.”

THE ARMS OF THE ISLAND.



The arms of the Isle of Man, previous to its being vanquished by the Kings of Scotland, were a ship with the sails furled and the motto *Rex Mannia Insularum*. This, most probably had its origin in the Scandinavian Rovers having possession of the

Island, and being masters of the seas, by means of their ships. But after the conquest of the Island by the Scotch, they were changed to three Legs, united at the upper part of the thigh, clothed and spurred with the motto "*Stabit Quocunque Jeceris.*" On the subject of the Insignia and Motto, the following observations appear just, and well calculated to give a more correct understanding of the design of this emblem. The three Legs refer to the relative situation of the Island with respect to the neighbouring nations of England, Scotland, and Ireland, previous to the union of any two of these ; since which the symbol entirely loses its propriety, and has become obsolete and unmeaning. While England, Ireland, and Scotland, were belligerent nations the existence of Mona as an independent state, depended on an armed neutrality and the alternate protection, which it might be able to claim from any one against the hostile aggressions of the other two. The Legs are *armed*, which denotes self-defence ; the spurs denote *speed*, and while in whatever position they are placed, two of them fall into the attitude of supplication, the third, being upward and behind, appears to be kicking at the assailant, against whom the other two are imploring protection.

The *vis* of the symbol is, that if England should seek to oppress it, it would soon engage Ireland or Scotland to afford protection ; and if either of these should assail it, that it would hasten to call England to its defence. The motto which is an Iambic Dimeter—**QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT**, “ *Whichever way you throw it, it will stand,* ” is very ingeniously contrived, to agree both in sense and style, with the intention and attitude of the legs, whether taken in English or Latin. You cannot charge the position of the legs in the plain so as to alter their attitude, and no transposition of the words will charge their sense. The occult moral of this emblem presents the instructive parable of—A brave man struggling with the storms of fate. The character is constituted by the conjunction of humility, energy and fortitude. This attitude is that of supplication but it is at the same time that of activity. He

is only on one knee, with one limb he implores assistance, with two he serves himself. With the sense of strength superior to his own, he combines the most strenuous exertions of his own energies, to the modesty of supplication ; he conjoins the discretion of armour and the activity of the spur. Whatever lot Providence may appoint to such a man, wherever it shall cast him, he will stand. This emblem was remarkably significant, with regard to its relative situation to the neighbouring Kingdoms, and its dependence upon them for aid ; and the motto was very expressive of the fate of Mona, amid the changes which might take place. Although the change which has taken place by the revestment of the sovereignty of the Island in the British Crown, may render this emblem unmeaning ; yet there is still a propriety in the symbol of the three Legs—for with the toe of the one it spurns at Ireland, with the spur of the other it kicks at Scotland, and with the knee of the third it bows to England.

CHAPTER II.

THE CIVIL HISTORY OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

THE civil history of the Island may be divided into six distinct periods or eras ; during the early part of which there was no form of government suited to refine the manners and elevate the character of the people, to encourage industry, and to increase their social comfort. In the Druidical age, they were strangers to the benefits of civilization and were the votaries of a gloomy and bloody system of religion. For several centuries after the introduction of Christianity, they had no security for life or property, as they were frequently attacked and plundered by marauding parties from Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. Under the sway of the Norwegians, they became warlike, invaded their neighbours, and acted agreeably to the maxim, that “ might gives the right ” to take, and retain all they could seize, and thus they became an armed banditti. Their being transferred by Henry IV. to his favourite, Sir

John Stanley, did not tend much to ameliorate their condition for they were treated as the vassals of a feudal lord and the wicked policy of that barbarous age, was to enslave the multitude, and to consider them of no further use, than for the aggrandisement of their Chief.

Since they have been placed under the mild government of the Parent Country, a visible improvement has taken place in the face of the country, and in the state of society. There is now a spirit of enterprise, which if properly fostered, would enable them to vie with their more wealthy, and highly favoured neighbours; but the remains of the old feudal System hang as a dead weight, and prevent the extension of Civil rights, and the establishment of institutions suited to the spirit of the age, and the wants of the people.

No country can become prosperous, and long continue happy, that does not enjoy civil and religious liberty. Civil rights must be enjoyed by all classes, and the freedom of the mind must be unfettered by restrictive laws, pains, and penalties, to make any people prosperous and happy. A glance at the history of this Island, will furnish convincing proofs.

THE DRUIDICAL AGE.

The Druidical age is almost wholly veiled in darkness, the initiated only were made acquainted with the secrets of their policy, and the mysteries of their religion, and they had various inducements to conceal them from all who did not belong to their order. At this distant period, we can only gain information concerning them from the page of history, authentic records, and their still remaining temples. Many interesting events must have occurred among the first settlers, which are not recorded in history; and many of their customs must remain unknown to posterity. If there were any records kept in ancient times, they have not been preserved; they must have been destroyed by barbarous invaders, or probably carried away by the Danes, when they were compelled to leave the Island, but this supposition is unsupported by proofs. All

that is possessed for nearly one thousand years, are faint allusions, traditional tales, and the monuments of Antiquity.

We can only conjecture; for the legendary tales respecting this period partake so much of the fabulous that we are at a loss to decide what is the reality.

The following legend was at one time firmly believed by the natives:—Mannanan-Beg-Mac-y-Leirr is considered as the founder and Legislator of the Kingdom. They assert that he was the son of Alladius, a King of Ulster, and brother to Fergus the second, who established the monarchial form of Government in Scotland. The old statute book of the Island describes him thus—"Mannanan-Beg-Mac-y-Leirr the first person who held Man was ruler thereof, and after whom the land was named, reigned many years, and was a Paynim (i.e. a heathen) a *magician*. He kept the land *under mists* by his necromancy, if he dreaded an enemy he would of one man cause to seem one hundred and that by art magic". These legendary tales of ancient times partake so much of the marvellous, that no certain information can be obtained from them, of the customs and real condition of the original inhabitants of this Island. The remaining antiquities however, clearly shew, that the Druids were at an early period, the dominant party. The temples are numerous in all parts of the Island, which have not been invaded by the spade and plough, and the conclusion is obvious, that they were numerous, since we meet with so many in barren and uncultivated spots. The remaining vestiges of these temples shew that the worship was not conducted on the same magnificent scale as had been done in England. The Romans when masters of England, treated the Druids with great cruelty, and either massacred or expelled them from the country. Many of them escaped, and sought refuge in the Isle of Man, into which they introduced their institutions and religious worship.

The Druids were regarded as sacred and venerable legislators, and from their superior knowledge, and claiming to be the

priests of the Most High, and the ministers of justice, they had a commanding influence over the multitude, and reigned in the affections of the people, until after the close of the first century, when the light of christianity discovered the absurdity of their mysteries, the inhumanity of their worship, and the folly of seeking to appease the wrath of Heaven by the sacrifices of their fellow creatures. It has been affirmed by some writers that the Isle of Man was long distinguished for learning, and was the retreat of those who were fond of literary pursuits.* If it was so, we may infer that the erudition, genius, and civil authority of the Druids long survived their religious establishments in the Island, and that they and their descendants continued the teachers, if not the rulers of the people.

Although we have nothing certain on this subject ; it is not at all unlikely to have been as represented.

The next great epoch in the history of the Isle of Man, is the introduction of Christianity, by Patricius, a Scotchman, in the year 444, who came armed with the power and authority of the Episcopal Court of Rome. From the time of the introduction of Christianity, it appears that the Bishops who succeeded Patricius, kept the supreme authority in their hands. The Druids, however, still retained considerable influence, and were for many subsequent years, the teachers, as they had formerly been the rulers of the people. Under the successors of Patricius the inhabitants continued for many years in undisturbed possession of the Island.

It does not appear that Christianity produced any very *salutary* effects on their national character, in checking their predatory warfare, or in leading them to the cultivation of peace with their neighbours. The Gallivodians (natives of Galloway)

* Buchanan in his History of Scotland asserts, "So highly were the Manks Druids distinguished for their knowledge of Astronomy, Astrology, and Natural Philosophy, that the Kings of Scotland sent their sons to be educated by them. About the year 76, Dothan the eleventh King of Scotland left his three sons to be educated by the Druids in the Isle of Man.

where oftentimes attacked and plundered by the Manxmen, and in retaliation, the former frequently visited the Island, not as friends, but as foes. The people were thus kept in a continual state of alarm, and oftentimes suffered both in property and life.

The Welsh were frequently aggressors, and they suffered for their lawless attempts to plunder. It is said that a Welsh prince was slain immediately after landing in Laxey bay, and the Cloven Stones are supposed to have been erected on the spot, where he fell and was buried. In the neighbouring glen there is an old encampment, where it is likely the Manx assembled their forces, and from whence they issued to attack the invaders.

Along the northern coast from the Point of Ayr there is a line of cairns, on which fires were lighted, to warn the inhabitants of the approach of the enemy, and to cause them to prepare for their defence.

KINGS OF THE DANISH LINE.

From the conquest of the Island by King Orry until the expulsion of the Norwegians by the Scotch, forms the fourth era in Manx history ; and the cloud which hung over the early history of the inhabitants now began to dispel. The benefits of civilization were not valued, sought after nor enjoyed ; the improvement of their lands was neglected, and social comforts were withheld. In this state of things in the tenth century, probably about the year 920, a Danish prince, named Orry or Gorree, after having conquered the Orcades and Hebrides* completed his victories by the subjugation of the Isle of Man which he made the seat of his government. He was a wise

* It is reported by tradition, that on Orry's landing, at a place named the Laane in Andreas, one clear evening, he was met on the beech by a deputation of the inhabitants, who had assembled at a distance. One of the deputation demanded whence he came, "that is the way to my country," he replied, pointing to the galaxy or milky way, and even at the present time this celestial phenomenon is only known to the native Manks as "Raad Mooar Ree Gorree," that is the great road of King Orry."

and a politic prince, and although had seized the government by force, yet he reigned long and prosperously, and undisturbed by any civil commotion. To him the Manks are indebted for a legislative government. The Isle of Man has the proud boast of having the first representative parliament in Europe, for it appears that King Orry authorised the inhabitants to elect sixteen representatives, and those of the Hebrides to elect eight, who were the origin of the present House of Keys, the constitution of which body will be more fully explained in another place. After a prosperous reign, he bequeathed his crown to his son Guthred. Guthred took a deep interest in the welfare of his subjects: he built Castle Rushen which still remains as a noble relic of Danish Architecture, and is said to be a striking likeness of the Castle of Elsinore. It appears from a beam taken out of an old wall in the year 1816 that the building was erected in the year 960, which was very likely the true date of the building. Guthred was interred in the vaults of the Castle. Reginald his son next ascended the throne of Man. He was a bad prince, and is reported to have been slain by an officer of his army, whose sister he had seduced. Olain, his son, succeeded to the throne, but not having obtained a ratification of his title from the King of Norway, a right claimed even at that early period, he was invited to the Norwegian Court, but as soon as he set his foot on shore, he was seized, and thrown into prison, and was executed as a traitor.

Olain, brother of Reginald, next ascended the throne, and after a long reign of 23 years died in Ireland. He was succeeded by Allen whose reign was short; he is said to have died of poison. The next in succession was Macon, 907, a gallant prince: he was one of the eight kings who rowed King Edgar on the river Dee, and plied the third oar. He was deposed at one period and lost his kingdom by refusing to do homage to King Edgar, but was afterwards restored and made admiral of a prodigious fleet of 3600 vessels, with which he was to

clear the seas of the Northern rovers, who at that time harrassed our shores. He had for his armorial bearing a ship with the sails furled, and the motto *Rex Mannia et Insularum* which continued to be the ensign of the Kings of Man, until the Scottish conquest, when the three legs were substituted.

NORWEGIAN LINE.

Some historians mention that there were twelve kings of the line of Orry, but nothing remarkable occurred during their reign deserving to be recorded. A usurper named Godred Crovan wrested the sceptre from the reigning Prince Fingal. This man had accompanied the Norwegian King in his invasion of England, but being defeated in the battle at Standford bridge, on the 25th September, 1066, he fled and sought refuge in the Isle of Man, where he was hospitably protected. Though an Icelandic prince he was recognised as a Norwegian, on account of his having been associated with the Norwegian King. The reigning prince had become odious to his subjects from his cowardice, injustice, and barbarity; Godred being informed of their discontent, formed the design of dethroning the king, but this project was carefully concealed by him. With this object in view, he visited Norway, where he equipped a large fleet and, returned with the utmost expedition to accomplish it. His ingratitude operated unfavourably and the inhabitants supported their king. Godred was twice defeated, but what he could not accomplish by force he affected by stratagem. Rendered cautious by defeat he disembarked his troops by night, and placed 300 men in ambuscade in a wood on the brow of a hill above Ramsey, named Skye Hill.

When he was attacked next morning, his men, rushing from their hiding place, came upon the rear of the Islanders, put them to flight, and thus decided the fortune of the day. The flowing of the tide rendered the river Sulby impassable, and the fugitives, being unable to escape, besought him to spare their lives, and this request was granted. On the fol-

lowing day he gave his followers the choice, either to divide the lands among them for an inheritance, or to plunder them and depart. Many of the soldiers preferred the latter, and returned home loaded with spoil; but others resolved to follow the fortunes of their chief, who had led them to victory. They remained, and possessed the southern division of the Island. The northern division was granted to the natives, on condition that they should be tenants, and acknowledge him lord of the soil. He began to enslave the people, and claimed the whole Island as his property. His success inflamed his ambition, and he successfully invaded Dublin, and returned home loaded with the spoils of victory. He afterwards conquered the Western Isles, thus bringing under his sway the whole dominions of Orry.

Lagman, his son, succeeded A.D. 1082; but by holding the reigns of government with a despotic hand, he became obnoxious to his subjects. Suspecting his brother Harold, the heir-apparent to the throne, to be instrumental in promoting the discontent of the people, with a view to his own succession, Lagman caused his eyes to be put out, and his body to be otherwise mutilated. This act of cruelty inflamed the public indignation against him. He consequently abdicated the throne, and took a pilgrimage to the Holy Land from whence he never returned.

Olave, his youngest brother, being yet a minor, and residing at the court of Henry I., received his education according to the custom of the times. The inhabitants of Man despatched delegates to Murtogh O'Brian, king of Ireland, desiring him to appoint a regent during the minority of their young Prince Olave. Donald Teig, his young kinsman was nominated; but in consequence of haughtiness and oppression was expelled by the Islanders in the third year of his reign. Afterwards, the leading men of the Island appointed one MacManis, or Manus, as regent, a man of wisdom and integrity, who founded Rushen Abbey in 1098. A conspiracy

was formed that led to a conflict, which proved fatal to him, to the conspirators, and to many of their followers. In consequence of these divisions the kingdom became an easy prey to Magnus, king of Norway. He had committed sacrilege by opening the grave of St. Olave, and the spirit of the departed saint commanded him to perform penance, and to quit the kingdom in thirty days ; if he refused, he was threatened with the loss of his life and kingdom. Influenced by this foolish superstition, he resigned his crown, and equiped a fleet, raised an army, and quitted the kingdom at the time appointed. This infatuated prince went forth as a plunderer, and having conquered many of the Western Isles, at length established himself in Mann. He conquered the Isle of Anglesey, and sent his shoes to Murchard, king of Ireland, and commanded him to carry them on his shoulders through the Hall on Christmas day. The king imagining that he was unable to make a successful resistance, declared that he would not only carry them, but eat them, rather than that Magnus should be provoked to make an attack on Ireland. But this only increased the insolence of the adventurer, and the presents with which he loaded his messengers only added to his rapacity and increased his desire of conquest.

In attempting, however, the reduction of Ireland, he was surrounded by the natives, who slew him and all his army. He was buried in St. Patrick's church, in Down.

Olave, who had been sixteen years absent, was, by the consent of the people, re-called to assume the reigns of government, that an end might be put to the internal commotions which endangered their safety, and that they might be defended from the attacks of adventurers. This prince returned in 1102 in the prime of life, possessed of good natural talents, and with all those accomplishments acquired from so long a residence at the English court. He was esteemed by the neighbouring princes, and beloved by his subjects. His reign during the long period of forty years, was peaceful and prosperous. He began by endeavouring to improve

the character and reform the manners of his subjects, he sought to civilize the barbarous, and to instruct the ignorant ; he afforded protection to life and property, and governed his people by wise and salutary laws, rendering them happy and prosperous. But this wise administration was not a safeguard from the machinations of his nephew Reginald, who, taking advantage of his absence, caused dissatisfaction among his subjects, and raised an army to prevent his return. Olave being more concerned for the welfare of his subjects, and the maintenance of peace, than to regain his regal dignity, proposed a meeting with his nephew, (which took place near Ramsey,) to which he consented ; but during the deliberation, Reginald, under the pretence of saluting him, advanced and struck off his head by one blow of his battle-axe, which was the signal for the slaughter of his followers. But the cowardly act did not remain long unpunished, for on the return of Olave's son, Godred, from Norway, in 1143, the whole Island submitted, and delivered up the murderer to meet the doom he so justly merited. Godred II. came to the throne in early life ; his own good qualities, and the remembrance of his father's virtues secured him the affections of his people, and the esteem of the neighbouring kingdoms. He lived much respected, and was also chosen king of Leinster, in 1147.

Somerled, surnamed the Surly, Thane of Argyle, and brother-in-law to Godred, endeavoured to usurp the throne ; but the fleets of Godred and Somerled met, and a desperate battle ensued. After an obstinate and bloody fight a truce was agreed upon, and a treaty made, by which the kingdoms of the Isles were divided between them. Somerled soon after returned to Man with a fleet of fifty-three vessels ; a battle ensued, in which Somerled was victorious. Godred being driven from his throne, retired to the court of *Ingóe* called *Crook-back*, then king of Norway, and Somerled obtained quiet possession of the kingdom of the Isles for the space of six years. He was killed near Renfrew by Maurice

MacNiel, one of his nephews, in 1164, while engaged in an invasion of Scotland. After the death of Somerled, Godred regained possession of his kingdom, and married the daughter of MacLotlen, king of Ireland. He died in 1187 at a good old age, and was succeeded by an illegitimate son named Reginald, who succeeded in wresting the throne from Olave, the rightful heir, at that time a minor, and banished him to one of the Western Islands, where he endured the greatest hardships. The Manks being disgusted with the conduct of Reginald, embraced the opportunity, during his absence, to invite their lawful king Olave to return; he complied with their wish, and met with a cordial reception. Reginald being, in his turn, an exile, offered homage to king John of England for aid, for which he received yearly a knight's fee of two tuns of wine, and one hundred and twenty quarters of corn. He also meanly submitted to the Pope for his crown, in 1219, paying annually the sum of twelve marks to the Abbey of Furness. Encouraged by them, and assisted by the Lord of Galloway and the Earl of Athol, he returned during the absence of Olave, who, with his officers and soldiers, were in the Western Isles. Reginald committed the greatest cruelties, massacred the inhabitants, plundered their houses, burnt the churches, and laid waste the southern part of the Island. But Olave returning, he speedily drove away the invaders. In 1229 Reginald unexpectedly arrived again at Peel, and succeeded in burning all the shipping then at anchor under the Castle. A civil war raged with great fury, for some time, and in a fierce combat, near the Tynwald Mount, he was slain. Thus fell the tyrant Reginald, whose abilities were great, but were nullified by his vices. His remains were interred at Furness, after which Olave III. commonly called the Black King of Man, retained possession of the whole kingdom. Henry III. granted him a fee, and a commission for the defence of the sea coast in 1236. He died in Peel castle in 1237, after a reign of fifty years, and was buried in

Rushen Abbey. He was succeeded by his son Harold, who was then in the fourteenth year of his age.

In the first year of his reign he set out to make the circuit of his dominions, attended by a numerous train of his nobility. Harold having refused to appear at the court of Norway to do homage for his kingdom, the Island was invaded by a force from Norway, who converted the revenues of the country to the services of the Norwegian king. In consequence of this, Harold proceeded to Bergen, and performed the desired homage; his possessions were therefore confirmed to him by charter under the great seal of the kingdom on which he returned to Man, and was joyfully welcomed by his subjects. In 1247, Harold was invited to Norway by Haco, who gave him his daughter Cecilia in marriage; but on his return home, accompanied by Laurence, the then bishop elect of Man, and a numerous train, he was overtaken by a sudden storm, and all on board suffered shipwreck on the coast of Rutland. He was succeeded by his brother.

Reginald began his reign in A.D. 1249, the 6th of May; but, on the 30th of the same month, he was slain in a meadow near Trinity Church in Rushen, by a knight called Ivar: and was buried in Rushen, leaving only one child, a daughter, named Mary, who will be noticed hereafter more particularly.

Magnus, the third son of Olave III. was chosen king, he, as was customary, took a voyage to the court of Norway, to pay the usual homage, and had the Island confirmed to him in 1254. He also courted the favour of the king of England, and received knighthood from him. He consecrated the Abbey Church of St. Mary, Rushen, which had been founded in the reign of Olave the I. 130 years before. Magnus died without issue, in 1265, and was buried in Rushen Abbey. He had no lawful successor, but Mary the daughter of Reginald, who was then in England. At this period, Alexander, king of Scotland, presuming, on the ancient claims of his predecessors, reduced all the Western Isles, and invaded Man with

a numerous army, under Alexander Stuart, of Paisley, and Comyn or Cumin, who gained a decisive victory at Ronaldsway near Derbyhaven, in 1270, in which 300 of the Manx with their leader were slain.

THE SCOTCH GOVERNMENT.

Thus, Alexander having completed his conquests of the Kingdom of Man, appointed Lieutenants to govern the people, but they were tyrants who plundered those who were placed in their power. The people goaded on by the oppression of their masters, resolved, either to expel them, or perish in the attempt. Bishop Mark, a Scotchman, being informed of their determination, interfered, and obtained their consent, to decide the fate of their country, by a combat of thirty chosen combatants on each side. A vale was chosen for the tilt, and the neighbouring hills were crowded with spectators of both nations to witness the combat. All the Manx warriors fell, and the Scots gained the victory, with the loss of twenty-five of their champions, and the Islanders had quietly to submit to the yoke of the Scottish king. From that time it changed masters five times before it came into the possession of the Stanleys.

HOUSES OF STANLEY AND ATHOL.

In 1289, the Island was surrendered by the Scottish commissioners to Edward I., who restored it the following year to John Baliol, and on the death of Edward, in 1307, his successor Edward II. seized it, and in the course of one year, bestowed it successively upon his favourites, Piers de Gavestone, Gilbert de Mac Gascall, and Henricus de Bellemont. Eventually it was bestowed by Edward the III. on Sir William Montacute, who had married a descendant of Mary, the daughter of Reginald, and revived the family claim to the Island. The English Monarch equipped a force for him, by which he was enabled to conquer the Island, and was crowned king in 1344, being however, engaged in military pursuits, which involved him in great expense, he mortgaged the Island to Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, and Patriarch of Jerusalem.

for seven years. This prelate, in 1377, obtained from Richard II. a grant of it for life, but after his death, it reverted to Sir William, who was created Earl of Salisbury. He subsequently sold the Island to Sir William Scrope, afterwards earl of Wiltshire, in 1397, who was beheaded for treason, at the commencement of the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the reign of Henry the IV. This Monarch bestowed it on Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, first the ally, and afterwards the enemy of the king. Four years after the Earl had obtained this grant, he was attainted and banished in 1403. The king granted the Island to Sir John Stanley, the ancestor of the Earl of Derby, in the year 1406, and entailed on his heirs, who were to possess the Island, Peel Castle, the Lordship of Man, with all the Islands belonging thereto; the lordship, royalties, and manorial rights, including the patronage of the Bishopric and the advowson of all Ecclesiastical benefices in as full and ample a manner as they had been possessed by any former king or lord of Man, to be held under the Crown of Great Britain by liege homage, and on condition of presenting a pair of Falcons to each king of England at his coronation. The first Sir John Stanley, who received the grant of the Isle of Man, acted a distinguished part, during the reign of three Monarchs. He signalized himself in a combat with a French knight, who challenged all England to produce his equal in arms. The engagement took place in the presence of the king, and the Frenchman was slain. This heroic deed procured for him the favour of his Prince and the honour of Knighthood. He became king of Man, and shortly afterwards married the heiress to Knowsley and Latham, and possessed the wealth of that family. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and compelled six kings to do homage to his master; for his services, he received a large grant of land in that Kingdom, and died at Ardee, in 1413. He was succeeded by his eldest son John, in 1414: a man of penetrating genius—politic in all his plans, and whose object was to extend his authority, by making the landlords tenants at will. The discontent

of the people compelled him to visit the Isle of Man, in 1417, in order to redress the grievances of the inhabitants. On his arrival, he was received with all the marks and insignia of royalty. The avowed object of his visit, was to have the laws promulgated, instead of being locked up in the breasts of the Deemsters, so that injustice might not be done to any man, under the pretence of law; but if we may judge from his acts, his real object was to establish his authority, and enslave the people. On his arrival, he consulted the Deemsters, and others well acquainted with the ancient government. He held the first Tynwald Court, summoned by the Stanley family, on the 24th June, 1417. The nature of this ancient and venerable court, will be explained in a future chapter. He afterwards returned to England, but the dissatisfaction continued to increase, and he was obliged to revisit the Island, and correct the mistakes he had made. In the assembly held at Castle Rushen, he assumed a higher tone, and sought to awe the people into greater submission. For this purpose a question was put to the Deemsters respecting the Keys, and from their decision, it was enacted, that the election of the Keys, was totally dependant on the will and pleasure of the king. But this being considered an encroachment on the ancient constitution of the country, produced great discontent, and the dissatisfaction which had been long concealed, burst into open rebellion. Being unarmed, the insurrection was soon suppressed, and business calling the king to England, he appointed Henry Byron as his lieutenant, a person of superior talents and great prudence. He was authorised to correct the mistakes into which the king had fallen, to concede to the people the rights which had been wrested from them, and to establish the government on a firmer basis. He began by making those concessions which gained him the esteem of the people. He ordered sixty-eight landholders to be chosen by the people, and from this number caused six representatives to be sent from each of the six sheadings to attend a court at Castle Rushen, upon the Tues-

day after the 20th day of Christmas, 1430 ; from each of these six individuals he selected four, making up the number of twenty-four, and by that means, if not founding, at least re-establishing the House of Keys. These enactments were confirmed by Sir John Stanley. The Governor having thus pacified the natives, held a Tynwald Court, and assisted by these representatives, enacted laws which gave satisfaction. By his wise administration, he appears to have possessed suitable qualifications for the office which he was called to fill. He instituted a strict enquiry into the conduct of the officers of his master, and having convicted John Coates the Comptroller, and several other official persons of gross misconduct, he dismissed them from their situations. He relieved the people from certain oppressive enactments, and settled the government on a solid foundation. Sir John died 1443.* Thomas, the second Earl of Derby who relinquished the title of King of Man, being content with that of lord only. He preferred he said "being a great lord than a petty king;" this resignation took place in 1504. He appeared to think it mere vanity to effect the title of king, when, in reality, he was only a subject, and wisely thought no man should assume that title, who was not able to maintain it independently of other nations. The regal title was never afterwards resumed and thenceforth his successors were styled "Lords of Man and the Isles," he died in 1522. Edward his son, third Earl of Derby succeeded him, and was a great favourite with Henry the VIII. He was a wealthy and munificent Prince, but does not appear to have founded any institution calculated to confer a lasting benefit to his country, he died at Latham, on the 24th October, 1572.* It is recorded as a proof of his wealth, that he had 220

* Sir John Stanley was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was created a Baron, and died in 1460. Thomas his son succeeded him, and was created Earl of Derby, on the 27th October, 1485, for the aid he rendered to Henry VII. with his forces at Bosworth field ; it was he who placed the Crown on the head of the Earl of Richmond, and proclaimed him King of England, by the name of Henry VII.

* Seacome's history of the House of Stanley.

servants, and twice a day sixty old and decrepid persons were fed at his house. On every Good Friday, for thirty-five years, he fed 2700 persons with meat and drink, and gave them money. Every gentleman in his service had a man and horse to attend him. Henry, the fourth Earl of Derby, succeeded him, in 1572; a man of learning and genius. He visited the Isle of Man, and held a Tynwald Court on the 24th of June, 1583; he again visited the Island, in 1588, in order to restrain the impositions of his officers, and revive the drooping spirit of his subjects. From the Isle of Man, Earl Henry returned to Latham house, where he died on the 25th September, 1594, leaving two sons, Ferdinand and William, who, in succession became Lords of Man. Ferdinand died by poison, April 1595. William being abroad at the time, Queen Elizabeth appointed a Governor for the Island. On his return, his title being disputed, he purchased all the several interests of the descendants of Mary, daughter of Magnus, the last Norwegian king, and obtained a new grant of his Islands from James I. He, however, resigned his dignities to his son James, known in history, as "the Great Earl," on the 11th August, 1636. Sir James Stanley, the seventh Earl of Derby, warmly espoused the cause of the unfortunate Charles the I., and refused, with indignation, the offer of General Ireton to restore his English estates, which had been confiscated, on condition of his surrendering the Isle of Man, stating that if he were troubled with any more messages he would burn the papers and hang the bearer. His enemies at court represented him as a suspicious person, in whom no confidence ought to be placed. He was banished to the Isle of Man, under the pretext, that his presence there was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the place. On his arrival, he found his affairs in a most alarming state, through the imprudence and mismanagement of his officers, and after rectifying several abuses, he received intelligence of the critical situation of his wife and family, which induced him to quit the Island and to hasten to their relief. His moving applica-

tion to the king for assistance, procured an order for Prince Rupert to march to his aid, and the siege of Latham house was raised. He was again compelled to return to the Isle of Man, accompanied by his wife and family, where he continued to reside, actively engaged in protecting his interests until 1651. In that year he again proceeded to England, being invited by Charles II. to make another effort for the royal cause. He joined the king at Worcester the night before the battle, which proved so fatal to the royal cause, and having conducted the king to the house of a friend, was himself taken prisoner, on his return to Lancashire, and confined in Chester prison. He was tried by a court-martial, condemned, and beheaded at Bolton le Moors, in 1651, where he had formerly distinguished himself. His lady, who had remained in the Island, when informed of his melancholy fate, and of the preparations that were made to deprive her of this last asylum, she retired into Castle Rushen determined to defend it to the last extremity. The Parliamentary forces having determined on the conquest of the Island, sent a large body of troops, in ten armed vessels, under the command of Colonels Birch and Duckenfield. Sir Philip Musgrave was then governor of the Island ; Sir Thomas Armstrong, governor of Castle Rushen. The Insular Infantry were placed under the command of William Christian, Receiver-General. Christian had been from infancy a protege of the House of Stanley ; and the Earl of Derby had such confidence in his fidelity and attachment to his family, that on his departure for England to join king Charles, he left his heroic wife and children under his especial care. Upon the arrival of the troops it was considered a vain attempt to defend the Island, and Captain Christian, in whom she confided, surrendered the Island to the Republic as soon as he was summoned. The countess was closely confined until the restoration of Charles ; but although a prisoner, received the respect due to her rank, virtues, and heroism. Christian has been charged with ingratitude and treachery, and, after the restoration, suffered as

a traitor, for surrendering the Island to the enemy, without entering into a stipulation for the safety of the widowed countess, or even giving her any intimation of his design. The conduct of Christian has been condemned, and his punishment justified by party writers; but the presumption is, that he was not guilty of the charges for which he was arraigned, condemned, and executed. The evidence is strongly in his favour. For him to have attempted to defend the Island, against the overwhelming force brought against him, would have been highly imprudent, would have caused the needless effusion of blood, and terminated in bringing greater calamities on the people from the severities of the conquerors. It is difficult to believe that the countess was unacquainted with his designs, as she had received from her lord, on the eve of his execution, the advice to surrender on the best conditions which she could possibly obtain; and from the account of the trial of Christian, lodged in the Rolls Office, Castle Rushen, it appears that he was an excellent character, and that he acted according to the instructions which he had received. His countrymen, to this day, consider him to have been a martyr, who was arbitrarily condemned, and executed. There are several Manx ballads still popular on this subject, in all of which "William Dhone," or "Brown William" has ascribed to him all that is amiable, patriotic, and good. He is said to have died with much coolness and courage. At the place of execution, the soldiers wished to bind him to the spot on which he stood, to which he objected, saying "Trouble not yourselves nor me, for I, who have faced death in every form, will not start at your fire and bullets," and with the greatest composure pinned to his breast a sheet of white paper, adding, "Hit this, and you do your own and my work." In the registry of Malew church is the following record:—"Mr. William Christian, Ronaldsway, Receiver-General, was shot to death at Hango Hill, January 2, 1652, for surrendering the keys of the garrison to Oliver Cromwell's army. He died most penitently and most courageously, prayed earnestly, made an

excellent speech, and next day was buried in the chancel of Kirk Malew."

The Parliament granted the Isle of Man to Lord Fairfax, soon after its reduction, in 1652, as a reward for his services. A deputy was appointed by him to govern his new dominions, which he retained nine years; but, at the restoration of Charles to the English throne, the Isle of Man, with all its regalities, was restored to the Derby family. From that period, until 1703 there was nothing interesting in the history of the Island. The leases of the lands, formerly granted for three lives, had nearly expired. Agriculture was so much neglected, that repeated seasons of scarcity, almost approaching to famine, had occurred, the people being given up to the fishery, or the pursuit of a contraband trade.* Bishop Wilson, aware that the poverty and dissatisfaction of the natives arose from the injurious system pursued, urged the last Earl of Derby, to grant them more secure tenures of their estates, and he being satisfied of the wisdom of the recommendation, confirmed to them their possession by Act of Tynwald, commonly called the Act of Settlement, which is the Magna Charta of Manxmen, which act was confirmed in 1703, and secured to them their lands as an inheritance in perpetuity, on the payment of an alienation fine, and a yearly rent to the Lord of the Manor.

These were the last public acts of the Stanleys in Man; that family having now governed the Island, in a direct line, for upwards of 300 years. James, the tenth Earl, and thirteenth in the Manx dynasty, died at Knowsley 1st Feb., 1735-6, at the advanced age of 72 years. He died childless, when the lordship of Man devolved on James Murray, second Duke of Athol, who was descended from Lady Amelia, Sophia Stanley, daughter of James, the great Earl of Derby.

* The revenue of the Island had, from these causes, fallen so low that Lord Derby farmed it to a merchant in Liverpool for the sum of £1,000 per annum.

THE ATHOL FAMILY.

The situation of the Island to the neighbouring countries was favourable to smuggling. The goods were imported duty free, and as the taxes on different articles were increased by the British Parliament, the natives had a greater temptation to embark in a contraband trade. The consequences were, the improvement of the land was neglected, their capital was employed in this illicit traffic, and the revenue of England was seriously injured. This fraudulent trade was carried on to such an extent, that in 1726 it engaged the attention of the British Legislature, and an act was passed to purchase the sovereignty of the Island, as the most effectual way to prevent smuggling. But his lordship, unwilling to relinquish his rights, patronage, and advantages derived from it, endeavoured to avoid coming to an agreement. No treaty was concluded till after the death of the Duke, whose only daughter, Charlotte, Baroness Strange, being married to her cousin, James, heir to the dukedom of Athol, conveyed to him the lordship of Man. In 1764, the question of the investment was revived, and the Lords of the Treasury addressed a letter to his grace, informing him, that they were vested with power to purchase the Island from him, and put an end to the illicit trade, carried on between the Island and other parts of his Majesty's dominions, assuring him, that if he did not accede, they should adopt another method to accomplish their object.

The answer returned by his grace, expressed his reluctance to accede to their proposal, and stated that no temptation of gain could induce him to part with such an ancient, honourable patrimony, which had belonged to his family for nearly four centuries, and was what no subject of the crown of England possessed. It was, however, the fixed determination of the British Government to put a final stop to such a ruinous traffic to the fair dealer, and the revenue of the country. A bill was passed, and the price fixed upon for the purchase of the Island was £70,000. They reserved the manorial rights, the patronage of the see, and some emoluments, and perquisites,

respecting which, a misunderstanding arose in consequence of the British Government claiming more than the duke and duchess intended by the treaty to relinquish; and, therefore, a further sum of £2,000 per annum was granted out of the Irish revenue during their natural lives.

John, his eldest son, and fourth Duke of Athol, succeeded to the manorial rights, &c., which had been reserved by his father at the revestment, in 1765; and conceiving that the family had not received a compensation proportionate to the advantages gained by the British Government, he presented a petition in 1781 to procure compensation for the loss which he had sustained by the sale of the Island, alleging, that his predecessor had been compelled to sacrifice his rights. This was opposed by the House of Keys, who maintained, that it contained provisions opposed to the constitution, and injurious to the inhabitants of the Island. The bill was also opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and was eventually thrown out of the House of Lords. The application was renewed in 1790, and after a warm discussion, was again thrown out. But a more fortunate application was made in 1805, supported by the Melville interest, and the Prime Minister, Pitt. He received the fourth of the net revenue of the Island as a compensation, which amounted to £3,000 per annum out of the consolidated fund. As the duke and the House of Keys disagreed in their measures, and the British Government being constantly annoyed by the complaints of both parties, it was resolved by the English Parliament to purchase all that belonged to the duke, who was to give up all connection with the Island, and which was henceforth to be under the management of the British Government. Subsequently, in 1825, an act was passed, authorising the Lords of the Treasury to purchase the whole of the remaining interest possessed by the duke, and in 1829 this purchase was completed for the sum of £416,114, for his rights "in and over the soil as Lord of the Manor, with all his landed property, courts-baron, rents, services, waters, commons, and other lands, fisheries, mills, mines,

minerals, quarries, felons' goods, wrecks at sea, and all ecclesiastical benefices in the Island." Thus was the Island, with all its privileges, and immunities, ceded to the British Government, and the interest of the House of Athol ceased. The last honorary service of presenting two falcons to the king was rendered on the 19th of July, 1821, by the Duke of Athol in person, at the coronation of George IV. After a long reign, as governor-in-chief of the Island for 56 years, he died at Dunkeld, on the 29th of September, 1830, aged 76 years.

Since the father of the late duke disposed of the fiscal dues of the Island, the British Government appointed a lieutenant-governor, who was vested with full power to act in absence of the governor, the Duke of Athol, who always assumed the command whenever he visited the Island. The inhabitants of the Island, at the time of the revestment, apprehended nothing less than the entire ruin of the Island, and many of them sold their estates and quitted its shores; but the benefits arising from the revestment have falsified their predictions, and have proved that their fears were groundless. The increasing prosperity of the Island has shewn, at least to the industrious and well disposed part of the community, the advantages of that measure. The odium which formerly was attached to the Island, as a refuge for fraudulent debtors is now removed, and numerous families of the highest respectability have settled on its shores, where they enjoy the luxuries of life exempt from the high taxation of the mother country.

CHAPTER III.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The ecclesiastical history, indeed, contains some very marvellous tales of the introduction of Christianity into the Island, by St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, and the extraordinary success of his labours among the natives. It is said, that in his voyage from Liverpool to Ireland, in the year 444, in company with thirty religious persons, that during a storm, he was compelled to take shelter in the Isle of Man; this was dur-

ing the reign of Mannanan Mac Ler, whom he found, together with his people, sunk in gross idolatry, and addicted to the arts of magic. He remained three years, and by his abundant labours, powerful eloquence, and the astonishing miracles which he wrought, turned the attention of the people to religion, convinced them of the truth of Christianity, and succeeded in supplanting the bloody system of Druidism by the mild doctrines of the Cross. From the credulity of former ages we ought to receive these tales with caution. The Manks have a legend, that immediately after the departure of St. Patrick, one St. Maughold, who had formerly been a captain of banditti in Ireland, was, as a punishment for his crimes, bound hand and foot, and sent to sea in a leathern boat, and was driven on shore on the north end of the Island, which now bears his name, (Maughold Head,) being delivered from his perilous situation; he retired into the mountainous parts thereof, and consecrating his life to religion, his piety became so exemplary that he was elected bishop, by the unanimous wish of the people, (after the death of Germanus, whom St. Patrick had left in charge previous to his departure for Ireland). Such was his reputation for sanctity that St. Bridget, a celebrated Irish nun, was induced to make a voyage from Ireland to receive the veil at his hands. During this period, St. Bridget established a nunnery in the neighbourhood of Douglas, in the sixth century, and until lately some vestiges of the building remained. He was succeeded in 600 by Coranus or Conatus, who most probably gave his name to the parish of Conchan. After him, the line of bishops appears to be interrupted for some centuries, and the only authentic record supposed to be in existence, is a manuscript, purporting to be copied from the Abbey roll of Rushen, which says, "Although they had a traditional succession of bishops from St. Maughold, yet they were not certainly known, and therefore they thought proper to begin with Heymundus, or Weymundus, who was consecrated by Thunton, Archbishop of York, about the middle of the twelfth century. He is also

said to have been the first bishop of Sodor and Mann, which is the style of the bishop to this day.

The origin of the title of SODOR AND MAN has been the subject of much controversy. The chief opinions may be reduced to *three*.

1st. The Bishop of the Western Isles had three residences, viz. Iona, Bute, and Mann. The Cathedral of Iona dedicated to our Saviour, in Greek Soter, and from this circumstance the Hebridean Bishops were denominated Soterenses or Soderenses.

2nd. Sodor was the name of a town in the Isle of Man in which the Bishop resided, or of the little Island of Holm-Peel, on which the Cathedral of Germanus was built.

3rd. The Western Islands were divided into clusters in the Norwegian language termed Nordereys and Sudereys, or Northern Isles and Southern Isles ; this division took place in 1158, in consequence of the contest between Godred and Somerled.* The clusters are separated by the point of Ardnamurchan, Argyleshire. The Isle of Man was included in the Southern cluster, or Sudereys ; and the Bishop was styled variously, "Bishop of Mann and the Isles," or Bishop Soderensis (i.e. of the Suderey's) and the Isle of Mann. From this last, the title of Sodor and Man is derived. The third opinion seems to offer the most satisfactory explanation. Wymundus died A.D. 1151 ; after him succeeded John, a Monk of Sais in Normandy, soon after the Norman conquest of England : after him followed Gamaliel, an Englishman, who died at Peterborough. He was succeeded by Reginald, in 1160, a Norwegian, to whom the clergy granted thirds of their livings in lieu of all Episcopal exactions. He was succeeded by Christian, who was buried in the Monastery of Bangor, Ireland. After him Michael, a Manxman, who died about 1203 : then Nicholas de Mulsa, Abbot of Furness, who resigned in 1216, and made way for Reginald, Nephew to Olave the II. His successor, John, perished by fire, in 1230 when a divine named Simon, a man of great piety and learning succeeded him ; he died in Kirk Michael, in 1249. He was succeeded by Laurence,

* See page 14.

a native, who had been several years Archdeacon. He was unfortunately drowned with Harold King of Man, his Queen and his nobility, on their return from Norway, when the see became vacant six years. Richard, an Englishman, succeeded, in whose time the Island was invaded, and taken possession of by the Scots. He dedicated St. Mary's Church of Rushen, or Castletown, in 1257, or 1260, he died 1274. The Scots appointed Marcus Galvadiensis, in 1275, he was banished, but recalled. This prelate was the first who laid a smoke penny, a chimney tax, upon every house, and which is still collected as a perquisite by the parish clerk. He died at a good old age, and was buried in St. Germain's. His successor, Maritius, also a Scotchman, was sent prisoner to London, by Edward the I. in 1287. His place was supplied by Allen of Galloway, who died in 1321. Gilbert, a Scot, the next Bishop, sat two years and a half, and his successor three. Thomas Scot governed fourteen years, died 1348 ; after him came William Russell, Abbot of Rushen, who was elected by the whole clergy of Man in St. Germain's, 1348 ; he had been Abbot eighteen years, and Bishop of Man twenty-six. He added five more canons, and died in 1374. John Duncan, a native, succeeded, he died 1396, and was succeeded by Robert Wilby, or Waldby, who held the see twenty-two years, when he was translated to Dublin. John Sproton, elected 1428, the first Bishop mentioned in the Island records, but after him nothing is recorded until Evan, in 1503, who was appointed by Sir Thomas Stanley, from which time the clergy ceased to have the election of their Bishops. The patronage was claimed by the Stanley family. In 1554 Hugh Hesketh succeeded, and was followed by Robert Ferrier. Henry Man, John Salesbury, Dean of Norwich Thomas Stanley, John Merrich, vicar of Hornchurch, Essex. George Lloyd, who was translated to Chester, 1604 ; William Foster, John Philips, Archdeacon of Cleveland and Man, translated the Manx language, died 1633. A pious hospitable man, Richard Parr, Rector of Ecclestone, the last before the civil war, died 1643. The see was vacant seventeen years.

Then followed Samuel Rutter, 1661, who had been Archdeacon, he was the friend and companion of the Great Earl of Derby, he died in 1663.

Dr. Isaac Barrow was appointed to the see in 1663, and was Bishop for two years, and during that period, rendered eminent services to religion. He was a pious man, and a benefactor to his country. He obtained for the poor clergy a grant of £100 annually from the Royal bounty, founded parochial schools, and made a collection in England, with which he purchased the unappropriated tithes of the Island, from Charles Earl of Derby, who was entitled to one third part of the tithes of the whole Island, a part of these he disposed of upon a lease of ten thousand years, to Bishop Barrow, for the sum of £1000, leaving a balance at the Bishop's disposal which was, with other benefactions by Bishop Wilson, applied towards erecting a free school at Castletown. This has been called the Academic Masters Fund. He also repaired the churches which were in a state of delapidation, he augmented the salaries of both ministers and teachers. He added to his former benefaction, two estates of his own, called Ballagilley, and Hango Hill, which he placed under trustees, for the maintenance of three boys at the Academic School. The fund having, in the process of time, greatly increased, the trustees* with some other assistance, erected King William's College. He was translated to the see of St. Asaph.

Dr. Henry Bridgeman, Dean of Chester, succeeded Barrow in 1671, who was himself succeeded by Dr. John Lake, 1682, who was translated to Bristol in 1684. Dr. Baptist Levinz succeeded, who died in 1693. The see remained vacant five years. He was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Wilson, domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Derby, who was consecrated January 2nd 1697, and according to his own testimony, was forced into it. On his arrival he beheld a people depressed by poverty

* The trustees consist of five members of the council for the time being, viz. : the Governor, Bishop, Receiver-General, Archdeacon, and Vicar-General.

and neglect, and with whose language he was unacquainted, on his taking possession of his see, the revenue of the Bishopric did not exceed £300 in money; but by economy and good management, he was not only enabled to keep due hospitality and signalise his charity to the poor, but to do many things for the benefit of the Island, by large gifts of money from his own resources. He assisted in repairing the parish churches and founded a new Chapel at Castletown, and another (St. Matthews) at Douglas in 1708, and established parochial libraries throughout the Island. He repaired his Palace at Bishops Court then in ruins, and planted many of the large trees now growing there. He reformed abuses, and promoted the interests of religion. He published sermons, homilies, and ecclesiastical constitutions which were passed into laws, and were so much approved of by the Lord Chancellor, King, that he declared if the ancient discipline of the Church were lost, it might be found in all its purity in the Isle of Man. His zeal in maintaining his episcopal authority in matters of religion and morality, involved him in difficulties and altercations. A copy of the "Independent Whig," a publication which he considered subversive of the discipline of the established church having been presented to the public Library of the Island, he ordered it to be seized, for which act the governor committed the man sent to take possession of the book, to prison, and the remonstrances of the Bishop were answered only by recrimination; the result was, the book was restored and the man liberated. The Bishops zeal in this instance led him into error, he certainly had no right to usurp the authority vested in the Civil Magistrate. Soon after this a much more serious dispute took place between the Governor and the Bishop. In the year 1719. the wife of Governor Horn accused a Mrs. Puller, against whom she had some enmity of a criminal intimacy with Sir James Poole, and prevailed on Archdeacon Horrobin who was the Governor's chaplin, to refuse her the sacrament. Mrs. Puller to establish her innocence made oath before the Bishop, as also did Sir James,

Poole, that they were perfectly innocent of the crime with which they were charged, and their accusers were frequently called upon to establish their charge; sentence was passed against Mrs. Horn, as the calumniator, requiring her to beg pardon, which she refused to do, she was therefore debarred from the holy communion. Archdeacon Horrobin was however prevailed upon to admit her to the sacrament, and for this, was suspended by the Bishop, which so enraged the Governor, that he fined the Bishop £50, and his two vicars general Dr. Walker and Mr. Curgey, £20 each, and on their refusal to comply with this demand, they were all three imprisoned in a damp gloomy dungeon in Castle Rushen, where they remained for nine weeks and finally compelled to pay the fine. The cold damp cell in which the Bishop was, materially injured his health, and deprived him of the use of his fingers, so that afterwards when writing, he was obliged to grasp the pen with his whole hand. The concern of the people on this insult being offered to their Bishop was great. They assembled in crowds round the prison walls and it was with difficulty they were prevented from levelling the Governor's house to the ground. A subsequent investigation before the King and council fully proved the rectitude of his conduct, and gained for him the approbation of the whole community. The fines were returned and the King as a mark of esteem offered him the Bishopric of Exeter but he refused, saying that "with God's blessing he could do some little good in the spot where he then was, and requested not to be removed to a larger sphere lest he should forget his duty to his God and to his flock." *

*On one occasion when he had gone to London, and was attending a levee of Queen Caroline, her Majesty observing his approach, turned to the nobles who surrounded her, among whom were several prelates, and said " See my Lord's, here is a Bishop who does not care for translation," " and please your Majesty" replied the good bishop, ' I will not leave my wife in her old age because she is poor.' So great was the respect entertained for his piety that even in the streets of London, and on the roads in the Isle of Man, the poor have been observed to kneel and solicit his blessing. The celebrated Cardinal Fleury had a high reverence for him, and obtained

At the time of Bishop Wilson's arrival in the Island, the honesty of the people was proverbial, he himself assures us that for many years his door had no fastening but a latch. He also informs us that lawyers and such as gain by strife, had never found employment in the Isle of Man, as every man pleaded his own cause, which if not disposed of by arbitration, was decided by a reference to the Deemster at a very trifling cost.

This excellent man during the period of Fifty-eight years, never omitted the active duties of the sanctuary. His life was a uniform display of the most active and useful benevolence, for he considered himself as the *Steward*, not the *proprietor*, of the revenues of the Bishopric. The young were educated, the naked clothed, the indigent relieved, and the aged and infirm were supported by his bounty. He gave employment to tradesmen,* and during the famine of 1740, exerted himself to the utmost, to obtain supplies for the inhabitants. He published several works for the instruction of his people, and had commenced a translation of the scriptures into the Manx language when he was summoned to a better world, in the ninety third year of his age, and the Fifty eighth year of his consecration. His remains were carried to the grave by his own tenants appointed for the occasion, to each of which was given a mourning coat. He was attended to his last resting place in the church yard of Kirk-Michael, by nearly the whole population of the Island. His tomb is

an order from the French Minister that no privateer should attack the Island, which was granted as a personal tribute to Bishop Wilson. He and Cardinal Fleury were the two oldest ecclesiastics in Europe.

*Many anecdotes are recorded of his benevolence. The following is a well known example. He had ordered a cloak from a tailor, and desired that it might be made perfectly plain with merely a button and loop to fasten it. "But my Lord" said the tailor, "what would become of the poor button makers and their families, if every one thought in that way, they would be starved outright." "Do you say so John," replied the Bishop, "why then button it all ever John."

eovered by a plain stone which bears the following inscription :—"Sleeping in Jesus, here lieth the body of Thomas Wilson, D.D., Lord Bishop of this Isle, who died March 7th, 1755, Aged 93 years, and in the 58th year of his consecration. This monument was erected by his son Thomas Wilson, D.D., a native of this parish, who in obedience to the express commands of his father declines giving him the character he so justly deserved. "Let the Island speak the rest."

He was succeeded by Mark Hildesley, March 25th, 1755, a man of a similar spirit, he was vicar of Hitching, (Herts.) a worthy Parish Priest, and was selected by the Duke of Athol, as a person worthy of supplying the place of so distinguished a predecessor. The most efficacious means he adopted for promoting the welfare of his flock, was that of procuring an entire translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Manx language, begun by Bishop Wilson, and which he accomplished, by distributing it among 24 of his clergy. He was oftentimes heard to say, "that he only wished to live to see it finished, and then he should be happy to die when it should please God to call him away," and his wishes were granted. On Saturday, November 28th, 1772, he received the last part of the translation,* and according to his repeated promise sang in the presence of his family, Nune Domine Demittis. On the following Sabbath he preached in his own chapel on the uncertainty of life, and after dinner on Monday he was seized with a stroke of palsy, which deprived him of his intellectual powers and he calmly expired on the 7th of December 1772, deeply regretted by the inhabitants to whom

*In the memoirs of Bishop Hildesley, it is recorded that the Rev. Dr. Kelly, on his way to Whitehaven, with a portion of the Old Testament to be printed, was shipwrecked in a storm, and that the only article saved from shipwreck was the portion of scripture which had been held above water for five hours. Bishop Hildesley and the Rev. Philip Moore, whenever the subject afterwards came into conversation were jocularly pleased to compare the circumstance to Cesar, who during the sea fight at Alexandria, is said to have saved his commentaries by holding them in one hand and swimming with the other.

he was greatly endeared by his amiable manners and active benevolence. He was succeeded by Dr. Richmond, Vicar of Walton, Lancashire, who was only remarkable for his unbending haughtiness he died in 1780, and was succeeded by Dr. George Mason, who being aided by subscription, erected St. George's Chapel in the town of Douglas, in 1780-1, but which in consequence of debts remaining unpaid, was not consecrated for many years ; he died in 1784, and was succeeded by Dr. Claudius Crigan, Chaplain of St. Mary's, Liverpool, who was nominated by her grace the Duchess of Athol, in 1784, Bishop Crigan was a pulpit orator ; he died in 1813, and was succeeded by Dr. George Murray, Rector of Burnham, Bucks, nephew to John, Duke of Athol. Bishop Murray thoroughly repaired Bishop's Court, and added a small neat chapel to the east wing. The grounds also he laid out with considerable taste, but in his attempts to collect green crop tithe and to commute the revenues of the See for £6000, he made himself extremely unpopular with the inhabitants. The British government in order to pacify the Island which had become much disturbed in consequence of this attempt, in 1826, translated Dr. Murray to the See of Rochester, and appointed as his successor, Dr. William Ward, rector of Great Hawkesley, in Sussex. He was the first Bishop appointed to the See by the King since the purchase of the remaining rights of the Duke of Athol by the British Government. On his accession to the See, Bishop Ward displayed much zeal in obtaining subscriptions for the erection of New Parish Churches, Chapels of Ease, and Schools, wherever they were required. By an appeal to British liberality, he raised £6000, and the late Rev. Hugh Stowell of Ballaugh, who was also deputed by the Bishop for the same purpose, succeeded in collecting about £1000. He was also active in raising voluntary subscriptions throughout the Island, which was the principal means of establishing the Academic College of King William, at Castletown.

In 1836, the British Government on the recommendation of the church commissioners, passed an act, suppressing the

See of Sodor and Man, and annexing it to Carlisle, but by the exertion of the friends of the church, a short bill was brought into parliament in 1837, which restored the Bishopric to the Island. Dr. Ward did not live to see the accomplishment of this great object which he had so much at heart; he died at his rectory of Great Hawkesley, January 26th, 1838, in the 76th year of his age.

The Episcopal Church of England, is the religion established by law, and the diocese which has been subject to the jurisdiction of York since the reign of Henry the VIII, contains seventeen Parishes and fourteen Chapels of Ease; we have an Archdeacon, one Vicar General (who is a layman) there were formerly two Vicars-General, (Clergymen), but which is now confined to one who travels the whole Island as ecclesiastical judge, he being also an advocate in the civil courts of the Island, and has a stated salary of £400 per annum. There is also an Episcopal Register kept in Kirk Michael, where all wills are recorded. The Clergy received one third of the tithes of the Island for their support, and the small livings were increased from the impropriate funds. In 1839, the insular legislature passed a bill for the commutation of the tithes of the Island, for £5050, divided as follows:—

To the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man	£1515	0	0
To the Archdeacon of the Parish of Andreas	707	0	0
To the Rector of Ballaugh	303	0	0
To the Rector of Bride	303	0	0
To the Vicar of Rushen	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Arbory	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Malew	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Patrick	141	8	0
To the Vicar of German	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Michael	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Jurby	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Andreas	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Lezayre	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Maughold	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Lonan	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Onchan	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Braddan	141	8	0

To the Vicar of Marown	141	8	0
To the Vicar of Santon	141	8	0
To the Chaplain of the Chapel of Ease in Andreas.	101	0	0

Chapels of Ease are as follows :—

St. Matthew's, St. George's, St. Barnabas, and St. Thomas's, Douglas ; St. Mary's, Castletown ; St. Paul's, Ramsey ; St. Mark's, Malew ; St. John's German ; St. Lukes, Baldwin, Braddan ; St. James's, Dalby, Patrick ; St. Stephen's, Sulby, Lezayre ; St. Jude's, Andreas ; Cronk-e-vodday, Michael ; Dhoon, Maughold.

These sums are independent of the lands attached to the See, the yearly rental of which exceeds £500, and the Glebes belonging to the Vicarages. The crown tithes were also commuted by the same act, for £550. These matters being adjusted, the Rev. James Bowstead, chaplin to the Bishop of Ely, and Rector of Rettenden, in Essex, was appointed to the See. Bishop Bowstead landed in Douglas, on the 22nd of August, and was installed according to custom at Castletown, on the 5th of September, 1838. He established the Diocesan Society, to raise funds to endow the newly erected chapels, and after a short sojourn of two years, was translated to the See of Lichfield, and left the Island on the 7th of January, 1840. He was succeeded by Dr. Henry Pepys, brother to the then Lord Chancellor Cottenham, he arrived at Douglas on Monday the 27th of April, and was installed at St. Mary's Castletown, on the 8th of May, 1840 ; his episcopacy was of short duration, being translated to the See of Worcester ; he left the Island on the 4th of May, 1841. His successor Rev. Thomas Vowler Short, Rector of Bloomsbury, London, and one of her Majesty Queen Victoria's chaplain arrived at Douglas on the 15th of July, 1841, and was installed on the twenty-fifth of the same month, this prelate occupied the See for five years, during his sojourn, he was no favourite with the dissenting interest, having repeatedly denounced them as Schismatics in his convocation charges ; he was translated to the See of St. Asaph, and was succeeded by Dr. Shirley, who arrived in Douglas on the 26th of January, 1847, and died within three months of his installation. He

was succeeded by the honourable and the Rev. Dr. R. J. Eden, brother to Lord Auckland, first Lord of the Admiralty, who arrived June 22nd, and Installed June 29th, 1847.

DISSENT.

Formerly liberty of conscience was not enjoyed, and the history of the Stanley family is disgraced by their persecution, of the Friends, or Quakers. When the Island was granted to Fairfax during the commonwealth, no attempt was made to disturb the Episcopal form of worship. The followers of Wm. Penn, a Quaker, found their way to the Isle of Man, and were successful in some measure in converting several of the natives to their doctrines and mode of worship; but they were not allowed to remain in peace. They were persecuted for conscience sake, not only by the Bishop and Clergy, but also by the Lord of the Isle and the heads of government. They were banished from the Island, and their goods confiscated. Such was the ill feeling with which they were pursued, that even royalty asked in vain for permission from the Earl of Derby, for the return of one William Callow, who had been forcibly ejected from the Island, he answered, "There is not now in the Island, one Quaker or dissenting person of any persuasion from the Church of England, and I humbly conceive your Highness (Prince Rupert) would not have that place endangered to be infected with schism or heresy for the sake of that one man, to which it might be liable if the Quakers were permitted to reside there." From other evidence of the same nature, it is clear that the Bishop himself was still more severe and unrelenting in the exercise of his authority on high church principles. Bishop Wilson boasted that there was not a Dissenter in his diocese. The only trace of the former existence of the Society of Friends on the Island is their burial ground, which is a small enclosure in the corner of a field about a mile from Kirk Maughold Church, and is called "Rollick na Quakeryn," signifying the grave yard, or church yard of the Quakers. John Wesley was the next who attempted to plant his doctrines or rather to en-

force the vital doctrines of the church of England, viz "salvation by faith" in this Island and for this purpose in 1775, he sent over one of his preachers named John Crook, who after undergoing much persecution, succeeded in establishing a society which Wesley himself visited in the year 1777. From that period the Methodists have increased in all parts of the Island, and erected chapels exceeding forty in number, which are scattered in every direction over the country. In 1819, the sect called Primitive Methodists or Ranters, established themselves and have erected chapels in all parts, amounting to upwards of twenty. The Independents or Congregationalists, have also a chapel in Douglas, and another in the vicinity, at the Crescent, near Castle Mona Hotel; they have also a neat chapel at Ramsey. The Roman Catholics who formerly occupied the chapel about a mile from Douglas, on the Castletown road, which was dedicated to St. Bridget, the founder of the Nunnery, on this Island, have removed into Athol Street; they have also a chapel in Castletown, near the Green, erected under the patronage of Lady Huntingfield. There is also a neat chapel erected in Finch road, 1830, in connection with the church of Scotland. There are also several other religious Sects including the Plymouth Brethren, Mormons &c., who meet in private rooms, not being sufficiently numerous or wealthy to erect places of worship for themselves. The Statute book of this Island is not disgraced by any penal laws to restrict freedom in the worship of God. No preacher of any denomination is required to take out a licence or to register his place of worship; and a man being a dissenter does not disqualify him from holding a civil situation. Sabbath schools are numerous throughout the Island, both in connexion with the established church, and also with dissenters, and will no doubt prove a benefit to the social, moral, and religious interests of the community.

CHAPTER IV.

CONSTITUTION, FORM OF GOVERNMENT, AND COURTS OF LAW.

It is highly probable that the Isle of Man was originally inhabited from the same great celtic stock that first peopled England, Scotland and Ireland, and the greater part of Europe. The language of the inhabitants is a dialect of the Celtic. Many of their customs prove their connexion, and it is their boast that these have been longer retained in the Island than in any other place. Whilst the Druids were the magistrates of Justice and the ministers of religion they possessed sufficient influence to keep the people as ignorant of their secrets and of managing the affairs of the government as they were of the mysteries of religion; both were carefully concealed from them. During the reign of the native princes, the government was most likely a despotism. It was not until the reign of Orry, a Danish Prince, that the people had any kind of representative government. He directed the inhabitants of Man to elect sixteen representatives. See page 10. They were called Taxiaxes, signifying pledges or hostages. We are however without information for what period they were elected, by whom they were chosen, and the power with which they were invested. It is not easy to determine what were their functions, though it is probable their jurisdiction was limited, to determine what was law and to present petitions for new regulations. The people were the subjects of feudal dominion, but on various occasions they asserted their rights, and the authority of the Lord proprietor became more and more subjected to those forms by which the liberty of the subject might be secured. The house of Keys was the organ by which the people acted. In 1637, a foundation was laid for ruling in a more regular manner. The Barons, Commons and inhabitants are spoken of as one body, assembled in Tynwald, and an enactment was made by Lord Strange, and Barons, Commons and inhabitants of the Isle, assembled at the court

thercin mentioned. In 1643, an assembly was held to take into consideration the petitions and remonstrances of the inhabitants respecting the abuses which existed. It consisted of the Keys and parochial representatives nominated by the people to advocate their cause and to obtain a redress of grievances. A jury or grand inquest from the Keys and parochial representatives to investigate the causes of complaint, and to present their report to an assembly which was to be held some months afterwards. The causes of complaint were removed, and the power of the clergy was defined and limited. The authority of the Lord proprietor was great. He had both a legislative and ministerial authority. The English government had on particular occasions interfered in the internal affairs of the Island. In the reign of Henry the VIII, an act was passed by the English Legislature, for vesting in the crown all monasteries and Abbey lands in the Island. The second act of interference was in the same reign, when the Diocese of Man was separated from the province of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and placed under the jurisdiction of York. Since the revestment, the Sovereign of England has the appointment of all officers, civil, legal and military, his or her consent must be obtained before any law can be promulgated, all appeals are heard before him or her in council, and the decision is final, with the exceptions named, the Isle of Man has been and still is governed by its own laws, made and enacted by the three estates of the Island, viz.—The King or Lord, the Governor and Council, and the twenty-four members of the House of Keys. These when assembled are called a Tynwald Court, and their triple concurrence establishes a law.

THE GOVERNOR.

Since the death of the Duke of Athol, who was Governor in chief, no appointment has been made. The Lieutenant Governor is empowered with the same privileges and advantages as any former Governor in chief. He is Captain General of all the troops on the Island, and of the consta-

boundary force. He presides in all courts of Tynwald or Legislature, in all staff of Government courts, Courts of General Gaol Delivery, and is ex-officio Judge in the courts of Chancery and Exchequer. Such of the law officers of the council as the Governor may desire to attend him, sit as assessors in the administration of justice in the several courts. It is customary for one or both the Deemsters, the Clerk of the Rolls, and Water Bailiff to sit as assessors in the courts in which he presides. The act of the governor and three of the temporal officers is considered to be a valid act of the Governor and Council.*

THE COUNCIL

Consists of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Attorney General, the Receiver General, the two Deemsters, the Clerk of the Rolls, the Water Bailiff or Admiralty Judge, the Archdeacon, who is the Bishop's official, and the Vicar General.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Has to conduct all proceedings on behalf of the crown, to guard against all encroachment on his rights and prerogatives in any of the courts. And he has to protect the people who apply to him for aid.

THE HOUSE OF KEYS

Are the last branch of the legislature, and have both a legislative and judicial character. It consists of twenty-four commoners who were anciently styled the worthiest men of the land; they enact and repeal laws. They are an appellate court, they hear appeals from the verdict of juries in the common law, and from their decision there is an appeal to the King or Queen in council. This appellate jurisdiction was transferred from them to the Governor in 1777, but was restored in 1793. The Keys also used to form a part of the Criminal Court of general goal delivery; but lately they have not been sum-

*The Governor's oath is as follows:—to do right between the Lord and his people, as upright as the staff the ensign of authority now standeth that it may prove to him a constant monitor to rule in righteousness.

moned it having been decided by government that they are not an integral part of the court, but only to be summoned in case of need or difficulty. Of the original manner of electing the Keys no satisfactory account has been preserved. From the statute book it appears that great irregularity has prevailed. The present method which has been observed for more than three centuries, is as follows:—On the occurrence of a vacancy by death, resignation, expulsion, or elevation to the council, the remaining twenty-three members, elect two persons whose names are submitted to the Governor, of these he chooses one who is then sworn,* and takes his seat, the only qualification necessary for admission to the house of Keys, are majority, and the possession of landed property in the Island; non residents are also eligible; but the presence and concurrence of thirteen members is necessary to the passing of any measure. There are various members of the bar, who are also members of the house of Keys, but by an order of the house, dated March 9th, 1847, members of the bar are to vacate their seats when any cases come before the house in which they have been in any way concerned in the courts below.

THE DEEMSTERS

Are the judges in all civil and judicial cases, and were formerly considered the depositaries of the customs and traditions which constituted the common law, or in the language of the country, *breast law*. These officers are of great antiquity and the name may be traced to the decisions which they were required to give to the Lord and his council respecting the clear principles of law, to be observed in the administration of justice, and has the same signification as the old English word *deem* to judge.*

*The oath of each member of the Keys is as follows:—“ You shall use your best endeavours to maintain the ancient laws and customs of this Isle, and shall be aiding and assisting the Deemster's in all doubtful matters, as well as to his Majesty's council.”

*The Deemster's oath is as follows:—“ By this book and by the holy contents thereof, and by the wonderful works that God hath

Having enumerated the government and the legislature, it may be desirable to notice the various courts, by means of which legislation and justice are to be dispensed to the governed.

THE TYNWALD COURT.

This consists of the Governor, Council, and Keys, as before observed, and the laws they enact, having received the Royal assent, are afterwards publicly promulgated on Tynwald Hill.*



miraculously wrought in heaven above and the earth beneath, in six days and seven nights; I A. B. do swear, that I will without respect of favour, friendship, love or gain, consanguinity or affinity, envy or malice, execute the laws of this Isle justly, betwixt our Sovereign Lord the King, and his subjects within this Isle, and betwixt party and party, as indifferently as the herring's back bone doth lie in the midst of the fish."

*The Tynwald Hill is an artificial mound of earth, situate about two miles and a half from the town of Peel, and near the chapel of St. John's from which it is approached by an avenue of 120 yards. It has been supposed to be a Danish sepulchral barrow, but it is not improbable that it was erected for the purpose which it has always served as far as its history can be traced. Tradition asserts that it is formed of soil collected from every parish in the Island. The name is derived from the Danish words *Ting*, a court of justice, and *Wald*, a fence. It is surrounded by three rows of seats cut out of the side for the accommodation of the official persons. The general appearance of the mound is that of four truncated cones, piled and progressively diminishing in size towards the summit, which is tabular and about 21 feet in circumference, the perpendicular is 12 feet, and circumference at the base 240 feet.

As the ceremonies formerly observed at the promulgation of the laws, are now much neglected, it will be sufficient to describe the order in which they are at present observed. The Tynwald Meeting is conducted with great regularity. The Governor, Council, Keys and the Clergy assemble before mid-day, on July 5th at St. John's Chapel, where divine service is performed and a sermon preached. The procession of state afterwards moves from the chapel in the following order to the mount. The Clergy, two abreast, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Archdeacon, the Vicar-General, the Deemsters, Sword bearer, Governor, Clerk of the Rolls, the twenty four Keys, two a-breast, and the Captains of parishes. When the Governor ascends the hill and takes his seat under a canopy erected for the occasion, and a Union Jack flying on the sunmit of the canopy; the different members occupy the places assigned them. The Deemster reads the law, first in English, clause by clause, it is again repeated in Manx by the Coroner of Glenfaba. The procession afterwards returns to the chapel in the same order, and the business is finished by signing the laws; no law is valid unless published in the usual manner, and the reason given is very proper. That it would be unjust to punish the people for the violation of a law, with the enactment and existence of which they were unacquainted.

THE COURT OF CHANCERY,

Is held ten times in the year, with special and adjourned courts as occasion may require. In matters of civil property, it has the most extensive jurisdiction of any court in the Island, and is both a court of law and equity; the Governor presides and is assisted by the Deemster's, Clerk of the Rolls, and Water Bailiff. Like the English Court of Chancery, the proceedings are conducted without the intervention of agency. In order to prosecute a suit on the law side of the court, a common action is entered at the Rolls office and process granted thereon; three days previous to the meeting of the court, which is generally on the first Thursday in the month, at Castletown; the defen-

dent must be summoned by the Coronor or his deputy (a Lockman) to appear at the next court day, when the action is called in rotation. Should defendant neglect to appear by himself or advocate, an attachment against him may be sued for, and subsequently, if the cause be undefended, it may be heard and determined on the plaintiff's own oath. Should the cause of action be denied or disputed by the defendant, the court may transfer it for trial to the Deemster's court, or a High Bailiff's court, (as the case may be.) When a common action for debt is taken out against parties about to leave the Island whether native or stranger,* the defendant may not only be arrested and imprisoned, but his effects may be taken possession of by the constable until he gives security for his personal appearance, and after the decree has been issued, the effects may be sold by auction, or so much as will satisfy the creditor after paying his current year's rent, and servants wages if any be due. On the equity side, the proceedings are carried on by bill and answer as in the English Court.

THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER,

Is generally held immediately after the former, and the Governor as Chancellor, sits as sole judge, and is attended by the Deemsters as his assessors. The jurisdiction of this court embraces all matters relating to the revenues, and rights of title. The prosecution of offenders in revenue matters is at the suit of the Attorney General; a criminal jurisdiction is also exercised over every species of injury, it determines the right of tithes, which previously to the act of 1777, was cognizable only in the ecclesiastical courts.

THE COMMON LAW COURT

Is held for the southern division at Casletown, and for the northern division at Ramsey, once in three months. These

* Formerly a stranger could be arrested by merely stating on oath that he was not a native, whereas by a recent act of the Legislature, natives and strangers are both alike, and none can be arrested unless the party can swear he is about to leave the Island or has been informed to that effect.

take cognizance of all actions, real, personal, and mixed, that require to be determined by a jury: the juries consist of six men, one from each sheading. The oath to the jury is administered by the Deemster, who also delivers the charge and receives the verdict from the foreman of the jury. From the judgment of a court of common law an appeal may be made to the house of Keys, in the first instance, and they possess the power of affirming, reversing, or altering a verdict of common law.

THE COURT OF GENERAL GOAL DELIVERY

Is held twice in the year, for the trial of felonies and insolvent debtors. The Governor presides, attended by the Deemsters and Council. It was formerly held in the open air within the gate of Castle Rushen, and the Governor, Council, and Keys sate there; and if any criminal were indicted for felony, four men out of each parish, amounting to sixty-eight, were summoned, for the purpose of trying the felony, and if the person indicted pleaded not guilty, four men out of one parish were brought before him, in order that he might select such of them as he thought proper, and in case he did not choose the said four or any of them, then four others out of the next parish were brought before him, and so on, until he had chosen twelve out of the number returned to the court; the twelve thus selected being duly sworn to try the felony, the Attorney General proceeded to examine witnesses for the crown, and the person accused made his defence. After the proceedings had been gone through, and the jury ready to deliver their verdict, one of the Deemsters demanded of the foreman of the jury in the Manx language, "vod fir charree soie," in English, "may he who ministers at the altar continue to sit," or "whether such of the council as are Ecclesiastics could remain in court or not," and if the foreman gave for answer they could not, then the Clergy withdrew, whereupon one of the Deemsters asked the jury if the person was guilty or not guilty, and upon the jury declaring him guilty, one of the Deemsters pronounced

sentence of death. This ancient custom ~~has~~ long since been abrogated, and the following substituted:—The sixty-eight names are duly numbered, and corresponding numbers placed in a box similar to a lottery box, and as each number is drawn, the council for the prisoner may challenge any party thus drawn, who is consequently struck off the list in reference to that case; and when twenty-four are drawn and approved of, the cause proceeds as before stated. The law and constitution of this court are now the same, except that the right of challenge has been put under considerable limitation, by an act passed in 1813, for amending the criminal law. The Keys do not now form an integral part. The execution of the sentence of this court in cases of treason, murder, or other capital offences, is never carried into effect until the royal pleasure be made known.

A STAFF OF GOVERNMENT COURT

Is an assemblage of the legislature, summoned by the Governor for the purpose of giving authority to summary measures which, on any emergency, may be considered necessary for the public good, such as laying an embargo, or enforcing quarantine on shipping, temporally regulating the exports to prevent scarcity, &c.

THE DEEMSTER'S COURT

Is held weekly, alternately, at Douglas and Castletown by the Southern Deemster, and at Ramsey, Peel, or Kirk Michael by the Northern Deemster, for the dispatch of ordinary business. He is sole judge on the occasion, and has full power to determine all matters brought before him for his decision. In this court he hears all claims for debt to any amount, determine all disputes respecting lands, contracts, and engagements, and all slander, assault and battery. He issues his warrant to summons six men to be a jury, to take inquest of a felony. Tresspass juries summoned by his authority, to examine and to estimate the damage done, consists only of four persons living in the parish where the injury is sustained. In all courts

of the Island, the parties are at liberty to plead their own cause in person, but this is seldom practiced as there are sufficient advocates to undertake the business. (See Appendix.) The Deemsters' are appointed by the crown, with a salary of £800 per annum. To the Deemsters' every department of the legislative and government looks for advice and direction in all difficult points of law. They take cognizance in a summary manner of all breaches of the peace, and can hold courts *in-santor* on all criminal information. Appeals from the Deemsters' Courts are made to common law, if the parties think proper so to do.

THE WATER BAILIFFS COURT.

The herring fishery and the boats employed in it, are placed under the charge of the Water Bailiff, and he usually holds a court weekly, to redress wrongs and enforce the regulations of the fishery. He appoints with a small salary, two intelligent fishermen, one of whom is styled Admiral, and the other Vice Admiral of the herring fleet, to assist in preserving order. The Water Bailiff has also a civil jurisdiction in questions of salvage, and takes cognizance of suits in maritime matters, the same as the Admiralty Courts in England. From his judgment an appeal lies to the staff of government.

THE HIGH BAILIFFS' COURTS

Are held every Saturday in the four towns, viz. : Castletown, Douglas, Ramsey, and Peel.* It takes cognizance of all debts under 40s. value, and in it the High Bailiff is sole Judge. The High Bailiff is appointed by the Governor, and holds office during the Governor's pleasure. He is conservator of the peace, and superintendent of police in his district, he is also empowered to take the acknowledgment of parties as the

* The following are the parishes which come within the jurisdiction of the High Bailiffs of the respective town :—**CASTLETON**.—Rushen, Arbory, Malew, Santon. **DOUGLAS**.—Lonan, Onchan, Braddan, Marown. **RAMSEY**.—Jurby, Andreas, Bride, Lezayre, Maughold. **PEEL**.—Patrick, German, Michael, Ballaugh.

testimony of witnesses for the probate of all deeds, to swear affidavits, &c.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Are under the jurisdiction of the Bishop or his Vicar-General, and the Archdeacon or his official. They take cognizance of all matters relating to the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, alimony, church assessments. The Vicar-General's Court takes cognizance of all offences against religion, good morals, and the interest of the Church; and in all cases not cognizable by the common law courts. In this diocese the ancient convocation of the Clergy is still preserved, and was appointed by the constitution of 1703, to be held in Whitsuntide week, at the Bishop's chapel. The officers charged with the execution of the judgment of the Ecclesiastical courts are called sumners, of whom there is one in each parish, and an overseer over the whole called a Sumner-General. (See appendix.)

SENESCHAL'S OFFICE.

The Seneschal has his office in Douglas; it is an office of record, or deposit of all deeds of sale, mortgage or transfer of real property. The Seneschal holds a circuit of Baronial Courts twice in the year, in the four towns, and at Kirk Michael, for that purpose and for the regulation and receipt of fines and quit-rents of land due to the Lord of the Manor. The Baronial Courts are distinct from those of Government, and belong personally to the King or Queen.

THE ROLLS OFFICE

in Castletown, or Castle Rushen, an office of Record, connected with the Court of Tynwald, the Chancery Court, and the general affairs of Government. In this office are deposited all the statutes and judgments of the Legislature, and all public deeds, and examinations relating to the general affairs of the country.

THE MAGISTRATES.

Additional Magistrates have lately been appointed in the

Island, who hold regular courts in Douglas weekly, and fortnightly in the other towns, for the summary trial of offences, for breaches of the peace, and all matters except ordinary suits of debt. These gentlemen are appointed by issuing a general commission under the Great Seal, and their powers are regulated by an insular Act of Tynwald. The four High Bailiffs, and the members of the Council are also magistrates, by virtue of their office, and the clerk is a member of the bar appointed also by the Crown.—*See Appendix.*

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

is solely vested in the Governor, who, for this purpose appoints his Commissioners. A High Bailiff to each of the towns, and an officer, called "Captain of the Parish." to each parish. The High Bailiff is assisted by Chief Constables and their assistants, and the Captains of Parishes by a militia force of four men to each parish, and by a troop of parochial yeomanry, both enrolled according to ancient usage.

CORONERS.

The two judicial divisions of the Island are divided into six sheadings,* to each a coroner is appointed by the Governor. This officer has power in many respects analogous to those of English Sheriffs, and in his own sheading he is the chief organ of the Deemster's court. The office of Coroner is of the highest antiquity in the Island. He is called in Manx, "Toshiagh Jioarey," that is "the chief man of the law." In obedience to a statute of 1629, the Coroner takes the oath of office annually, on his knees, in the presence of the Governor, after which he receives a decorated wand, as an emblem of his authority. This takes place yearly, on the 5th of July, at Tynwald Mount. He is both a ministerial officer and a conservator of the peace, and holds his office for one year only; but

* The Six Sheadings are divided as follow:—**GLENNABA**.—Patrick, German, and Marown. **AYRE**.—Brude, Laxeyre, Andreas. **MIDDLE**.—Michael, Ballaugh, Jurby. **GARF**.—Maughold, Lonan. **RUSHEN**.—Rushen, Arbory, Malew.

may be transferred from sheading to sheading yearly, if required. The Coroners are most important officers in carrying into execution both the civil and criminal laws of the Island. Their duties are distinctly defined. Besides the duties of holding inquests in cases of violent and sudden death, it is their duty to apprehend all criminal offenders. All judgment of debt or damage are levied by them from and out of the property of the debtor. A salary of £20 is now annexed to this office, but there are numerous fees and perquisites in addition. The Coroner has a deputy in each parish called a Lockman, who is commissioned to attend him.

MOAR OF THE PARISH

Is an officer who keeps the books of the Lord's rents and other parochial fees, and collects them annually. He is bound to protect the commons and take charge of all wrecks. The rents and dues levied on the Abbey lands. The setting quest is a jury of four landed proprietors in each parish, appointed for life, to determine boundries, and to levy fines upon all such as omit to keep their boundry-fences in sufficient repair; in cases of difficulty, the setting quest are controlled and assisted by a jury of twelve called the great inquest.

LAWS.

The laws of the Island still retain much of their ancient peculiarity of character, though modified by occasional Acts of Tynwald, which in some respects are rendered more in unison with those of England. By Acts of Tynwald in 1777 and 1813 the criminal code was greatly amended. When any person is apprehended, charged with treason or felony, &c., an enquiry is made before the Deemster, and a jury of six men, and evidence is received on behalf of the accused. If a bill of indictment be found, the prisouer is committed to the goal of Castle Rushen, to undergo his trial at the next court of General Goal delivery before a jury of twelve men. Any person is subject to arrest for debt *mesne process*, on affidavit being made before the Highbailiff, that the individual is about

to leave the Island, but may be held to bail to appear to the action, and for the forthcoming of effects to answer the debt. In all cases where an action is granted, it is put into the hands of the coroner or his deputy to be executed, and payment enforced. In cases of refusing to give pawn or pledge to the coroner, a report is made to the Governor of his contempt of the authority of the court when an order is granted by the Rolls office and given to a constable to apprehend and imprison him in Castle Rushen, until he surrenders his effects to pay the debts and fines. The insolvent Debtors' Act, is nearly similar to that of England; but a debtor, instead of being imprisoned for three months, can be liberated in a few days, by petition to the Governor, on proof of his being insolvent, he however, is still liable to any execution which may have been issued against him at any former period. The Tynwald Court adjudicate in matters of insolvency, and have the power to grant discharges either fully and unconditionally, or of holding future property liable.

TENURES.

The general tenure is a customary freehold descended from ancestor to heir. The right by primogeniture extends to males as well as to females, and cannot be sold for any debt which may have been contracted unless by the parties consent. The interest of a widow or widower, being the first wife or husband of a person deceased, is a life estate in one half of the lands which have descended hereditarily, and is forfeited by a second marriage; a second husband or a second wife is entitled but to a life interest in one quarter. Of the lands purchased by the husband, the wife surviving him is entitled to an absolute moiety. By statute 1777, proprietors of lands are empowered to grant leases for any term not exceeding twenty-one years in possession.

CHAPTER V.

PHYSICAL CHARACTER, NATURAL HISTORY, AND AGRICULTURE.

The Island is intersected by a range of mountains lying longitudinally near the centre. They range from Brada Head on the west to Maughold Head on the eastern shore, over about two thirds of the length of the Island, and divides it obliquely into two equal portions, denominated the southern and northern districts. South Westwards from Brada, and the narrow neck of low land at its base, and opposite to Port Erin Bay, the Island does not much exceed a mile in width, and extends in high ground about a mile and a half to the tremendous precipices of Spanish-head where it terminates. Beyond lies the Calf of Man divided from the main land by a narrow channel. In the middle of this strait stands a low and turf'y rock, named Kitterland, on the South side of which runs the rapid current of the tide that has been denominated the Race of the Calf. The Calf is an Island of a round form, rising high and abrupt from the sea, and contains about 600 superficial acres of land. About half a mile south west of the Calf lie the very dangerous rocks called the Chickens, which are covered at high water. From the northern termination of the mountains, the Island extends rich and champagne, seven miles to the Point of Ayre about fifteen to twenty yards above the level of the sea, to the inroads of which the beach is continually yielding. About five miles from the base of the mountains, the plain is intersected from sea to sea by the low sand hills called Ballachirm. There are also some eminences of the same kind on the Western Coast. Excepting at the headlands, that is to say in all the bays and low grounds, the boundries of the Island terminate in a shelving shore of sand and pebbles more or less extensive.

MOUNTAINS.

The individual appearance of the Manx Mountains is tame and rounded, and their altitude is low, but the outline of the

whole is fine in perspective. The principal among them is Sneafield, situated in the northern extremity of the chain already described; by trigonometrical measurement, it is 2004 feet above the level of the sea. The conical mass of North Barroole, which is 200 feet lower than Sneafield, stands on the North East. The other principal mountains are Mountpelier, Pennypot, Garraghan, Sastal, Slien Whallin (or Sliean Aalin), or beautiful mountain, which overhangs St. John's, and South Barroole. These mountains are nearly all covered on the sides with turbary and heath. North Barroole is a rock of clay slate, as is also South Barroole, the latter differing chiefly by its being veined on the North side with Granite, containing silvery mica, red and white felspar, and grey quartz. Greeba is of very rugged and precipitous ascent, especially near the road leading from Douglas to Peel. Pennypot consists chiefly of clay slate, is extremely manly, and in summer the ascent is difficult. Sneafield is verdant to the summit. Should the weather be clear the surrounding shores of Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland are plainly seen by the naked eye. The panoramic view is interesting in the extreme to the beholder. At the Southern extremity of the Island is the promontory of Spanish Head, called so from the fact of several ships of the Spanish Amada being there dashed to pieces in 1588. It consists of bold precipices rising perpendicularly from the sea to the height of more than 200 feet.

RIVERS.

The Island is well watered: the springs and rivulets are numerous and the water excellent. Every little ravine has its stream; but the waterfall being rapid, and the ocean near, the rivers are short in their courses. Of these Sulby is the largest, it rises in the group around Sneafield, and entering by the Glen of Sulby, takes an easterly direction along the base of the mountains, and after running about nine miles discharges itself into the sea at Ramsey, its estuary forming the harbour of that town. This is the best river for trout

fishing in the Island. The Douglas river is formed of two branches, the Dhoo, and the Glas, (*black and grey or green*) of which the Southern or Dhoo river is in the west side of Mount Garraghan and Marown, and the Northern branch in the group of which Pennypot is the centre; they form a junction about a mile from Douglas, and empties itself into the sea at that place. The Peel river, anciently called the Nebb, rises on the northern side of South Barroole, and receives another branch issuing from the mountains of German and Michael. Castletown river has also two branches one rises in South Barroole, and joins the other branch below Athol Bridge. The Laxey river descends from the eastern declivity of Sneafield, and empties itself in Laxey Bay. They are all good fishing streams. In the Dhoo a muscle containing large pearls was found, it still contains a fish of that kind thinly scattered, but no pearls have been lately discovered.

TIDES.

These arrive in opposite directions. That which washes the greatest part of the eastern shore, flows northward through St. George's Channel; that on the west pours in southward from the North Channel. In this manner the Irish sea is filled, and the two tides meet at different points on the coast of the Island. That from the north rounding the Point of Ayre and occupying the Solway Firth, meets that from the south in an oblique direction off Maughold Head and the Cumberland coast; and a similar occurrence takes place on the west between the Island on the coast of Ireland. The race of the Calf runs westward, with great velocity, which renders it extremely dangerous, except for a short time at high water. Small vessels can pass through at low water; but there is great danger attending it. The tide is very rapid at Langness and Scarlet. Except these, the Chickens, and the rocks close in shore, there is no other danger along the Manx coast.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Island is milder in winter than in the

surrounding countries. Frost rarely commences before Christmas, and is of short duration, and generally so light as not to impede vegetation. Though the climate may be denounced moist, the atmosphere never stagnates. The state of the winter clothes the fields with verdure, and the cattle are turned out during the day throughout most winters. Heavy falls of snow are seldom, and generally of short duration. The effects of the high winds that occasionally prevail, appear to be modified by the saline impregnation they carry along with them from the ocean. The heats in summer are also more moderate, but a more healthy and genial climate is nowhere to be found than that of the Isle of Man.

SOIL.

The soil in various parts of the Island is light sand, resting on a bed of common clay, and in some parts of the Island of clay marl, but the greater part rests on grey wache and on clay slate. The soil of the valley from St. John's to Peel is alluvial, and abounds with marine exuviae, in some parts it consists of loose sand with a substratum of grey wache slate, extending northward to Michael. A portion of the land around Castletown is composed of limestone of a blueish colour with veins of calcareous spar with impressions of shells and other marine remains, the strata of which are generally from one to four feet in thickness. In many parts of the flat northern districts peat (or turf) is found in great quantities in layers of from six to eight feet in thickness, and great quantities of alluvial timber such as Pine and Oak have been dug up. Near Ramsey is a bed of real clay marl, containing a considerable portion of lime.

WOOD.

This Island, like those of the Hebrides, is, in a great measure, destitute of Wood Plantations, and Shrubberies are brought into a luxuriant state, but there is neither Park or Forest scenery in the Island. But of late years there has been considerable planting, and in no very remote time there

will be a great change in this respect. There is scarcely any growing timber to be seen on the Island *older* than the middle of last century.

HARBOURS, HEADS, AND BAYS

Are always objects of interest in a country situated as this is, a channel which is a thoroughfare for Trade and Navigation. There are six harbours affording good shelter for small vessels, viz: Ramsey, Douglas, Derbyhaven, Castletown, and Port St. Mary on the Eastern coast, and Peel on the Western, and excellent anchorage ground for vessels of the largest size occurs on many parts of the coast.

RAMSEY BAY.

The first bay on the Eastern coast is Ramsey, the largest in the Island, being about five miles wide and nearly two deep, inland. It affords safe and excellent anchorage during Westerly winds to the largest class of vessels. The harbour of Ramsey till lately admitted only vessels of 100 tons burden at spring tides, but a pier has lately been constructed which has considerably deepened it. The land on the middle and north of the bay consists of flakes and undulations. On the South West it is bounded by

MAUGHOLD HEAD,

Which is an angular looking hill about 400 feet high, insulated or detached from the mountain chain about a mile, by a narrow valley of cultivated ground. The rocky coast continues for upwards of 20 miles to the South West, bold and precipitous in nearly the same parallel line, but much indented by bays and creeks, formed by rivulets emptying themselves into the Sea.

CORNAY. THE DHOON AND LAXEY,

The Creek called Cornay about two miles South from Maughold Head is the estuary of a rivulet, and is frequented by boats loaded with limestone, &c. About a mile from Cor-

nay, the estuary of the Dhoon occurs, indenting a high and precipitous shore, but its beach is not accessible from the land with carts. The shore on both sides of Laxey Bay which is six miles from Ramsey Bay, is the highest of any on this part of the coast. There is no harbour; and vessels which arrive to convey lead ore, lie at anchor near the shore, and are loaded by carts on the ebbing of the tide. The bay is about a mile in length, and is good anchorage ground.

CLAY HEAD AND BANK'S HOWE.

The headland to the South is Clay-head; it projects somewhat beyond the general line of coast. Bank's Howe, the north boundary of Douglas Bay is in the same line, but separated from Clay Head by the indentation, formed by the estuary of Groudel rivulet. These headlands are somewhat elevated above the surface of the lands that lie back from them, but have no appearance of being a continuation of the mountains in the interior.

DOUGLAS BAY AND HEAD.

Douglas bay is bounded on the South by the headland of the same name; it is about eleven miles from Maughold Head; and nearly in the middle of the eastern coast of the Island; about two miles in breadth, and one-and-a-half in depth, and affords good shelter to vessels during gales from the South West, North West, and North. Douglas harbour is an excellent one for its size, and admits vessels drawing from twelve to sixteen, and even eighteen feet of water. About a quarter of a mile from the shore is a small rock called St. Mary's Rock or Connister, on which is built a Tower of Refuge, forming a very picturesque object in the Bay, especially at high water.

PORT SODERICK,

A small bay of little depth lies about 3 miles from Douglas, there is anchorage ground but no harbour, it receives a rivulet, and is bound by Santon Head. The three headlands, Clay

Head, Douglas Head, and Santon Head, are so much alike in appearance from sea, that it was no uncommon occurrence to mistake one for the other, a tower has been erected on Douglas Head, and thus the difficulty is obviated.

GREENOCK AND LANGNESS.

About two miles from Santon Head lies the creek of Grenock, (or sunny harbour,) formed by the estuary of a small river of that name, it is a beach frequented only by small boats, The bay called Derbyhaven and the low land of Langness or Langless are two of the most important points on the coast, Langless is a low peninsula, projecting nearly half-a-mile; some of the outermost rocks are covered at high water, and a powerful current of tide runs past them. Owing to these causes and the lowness of the land many vessels have been wrecked in the night. A small lighthouse is now erected which is only lighted during the herring fishery; but since the erection of two lighthouses on the Calf of Man, by keeping both these open to view, when passing the coast all danger is avoided.

CASTLETON BAY,

Which adjoins Langless on the South West, is a deep, rocky, and dangerous indentation, about two miles wide and equally deep, many of the rocks in it are covered at high water. The harbour is small and rocky, and is never attempted as a place of refuge. The water in the harbour during neap and spring tides varies from five to fourteen feet deep.

SCARLETT POINT AND POOLVASH BAY.

Scarlett Point forms the South West termination of this bay, rounding it. Poolvash or Port le Mary bay sweeps to the Westward, it is nearly three miles wide, and there is a rock in the middle of the bay which is covered at high water. The anchorage is bad and is seldom resorted to, except in cases of necessity.

PORt ST. MARY.

In the western angle of the bay at the foot of the high

grounds that extend to Spanish Head, lies the village of Port St. Mary the harbour is excellent for its size, is well protected by a pier, and admits vessels of fifty to one hundred tons.

SPANISH HEAD AND THE CALF OF MAN.

From Port St. Mary harbour to the Calf, the high precipices of Spanish Head occupy the shore. The shores of the Calf are equally precipitous. There is no shelter on the coast.

PORT ERIN BAY.

Rounding the South extremity of the Island, the Western coast presents a perpendicular wall, about two hundred feet high. Port Erin is a small bay about half-a-mile in diameter, bounded on the South by the precipices just mentioned, and on the North by Brada Head, which are of great magnitude. The sides of the bay are rocky, but in the centre there is a good beach.

BRADA HEAD AND DALBY,

From Port Iron to Peel the coast is rocky, but more even and less indented than the eastern coast. From Brada Head to Dalby Point is about five miles, bending inland to some extent, and forms what is called the Big Bay, which has an excellent beach and affords the best anchorage on this coast.

CONTRARY HEAD AND PEEL HILL.

About four miles from Brada Head is contrary Head, formed by a projection of the South end of Peel Hill. Peel Hill is an oblong and insulated eminence. On its summit which is upwards of 500 feet high, there is a tower called Curran's Tower a good landmark at sea. At the North Eastern end of this hill lies the Isle of Holm and the Castle of Peel in ruins.

PEEL BAY.

Inside of the Castle Island and the hill, lies the town of Peel ; the harbour is good, and protected by a pier and lighthouse; it receives vessels of one hundred tons burdens at spring tides. The bay about three quarters of a mile in di-

ameter, lies on the North East, and is terminated by the rocks protruding into the beach. It is resorted to during easterly gales by vessels. From hence the shore continues rocky for nearly four miles, after which it becomes alluvial, presenting abrupt appearances of clay, sand, and gravel, in general from thirty to forty yards high. It forms an uneven line, and the estuaries of the rivulets cause little or no indentions. About ten miles from Peel is Jurby Point, from hence the coast takes a course E.N.E. to the Point of Ayre almost in a strait line, by that means rapidly reducing the Island to its narrow termination on the North.

NATURAL HISTORY—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

The Isle of Man offers but little of Novelty to the naturalists; but in common with Ireland it claims an exception from venomous reptiles: neither serpents or toads are found in it, but frogs are plentiful. The sand lizard is common in the North; and common lizards abound in old hedges and dry banks in every part of the Island, weasels are sometimes found but not to any extent. There are no foxes, badgers, or meles in the Island. It is said that deer formerly inhabited the mountains, but they, like their great prototype the fossil elk have long since passed away.* The only remarkable quadruped peculiar to the Island is the tailless Cat, called in the Manx "Stubbin," and in English "a rumpy," they are a curiosity to strangers visiting the Island, and are by many purchased and taken away.† The other remarkable animal is "Loaghtyn" sheep, which signifies a brownish colour. The esteem in which cloth or stockings made of this wool is held by the Manx from a sort of national pride. It is never dyed whether made into garments or stockings. The domestic as

* Deer has of late years been introduced by Edward Moore Gawne Esq., of Kentraugh, and subsequently may be introduced by other landed proprietors.

† A pair of tailless kittens male and female were sent to Windsor Castle on the occasion of Her Majesty's coronation by a gentleman of Douglas, a compliment which was greatly acknowledged and handsomely rewarded.

well as the wild animals (hares and rabbits) are much smaller than in England. The horses though small are active and hardy, and generally well made; some good draught horses of a large breed are reared, but first-rate kinds for saddle and harness are generally imported. The mutton is proverbially small and highly flavoured. The wool is coarse, but in the low grounds the breed is improving and not unfrequently vie with sheep in England. Goats were formerly numerous but are by no means so now. The native breed of cattle are small, but cattle of a large size have been imported which doubtless ere long will supersede the smaller. Pigs are plentiful all over the Island, and large quantities are exported. The rabbits are so plentiful on the Calf of Man that the tenant who rents it pays his rent by the sale of them; it is asserted that their sale has amounted to £140 in the season.

BIRDS.

Domestic fowls are abundant, such as Geese, Hens, Ducks, Turkeys, and Guinea fowl. The Eagle had his eyrie in the fastness of Snaefield in the time of Bishop Wilson, as also the Merlin, but these with the Grouse are no longer seen. In former ages the Island was famous for its breed of Falcons, and they are still to be found in the most remote and inaccessible precipices. The game now consists of Snipes, Landrails, Woodcocks, Partridges, Plovers, Teal, Widgeons, wild Ducks and Geese in their season. The red legged Crow, Ring Fisher, Hoopoe, Goatsucker, Shrike, Crossbill and the Roller have been killed in the Island. Rook Pigeons breed in vast quantities in the high rocky cliffs all the way from Peel to the Calf. There are also Cranes or Herons. In the Calf are also found the stormy petrel known by the name of "Mother Carey's Chickens." The Calf formerly abounded with Muffins, but at the present time none are to be seen, they were exterminated by a swarm of Norway rats cast on shore from a Russian vessel which was wrecked on the coast.

FISHES.

The bays of the Island abound with Turbot, Sole, Plaice,

Bret, Flounder, Gurnet, Mullet, Makrel, Carp, Conger, Cod, Whiting, Blocking, Haddock, Ray, Salmon, Dog-fish or Gob-bog, and Herrings, (see more particularly in a subsequent chapter). The shell fish on the coast consists principally of Lobsters and Crabs. Oysters have been sometimes taken at Laxey, but very rarely; beds of Scallup are found in some parts of the Island.

BOTANY.

There is a great variety of marine plants to be met with in the several bays and creeks of the Island. During the summer season, they are tinged with the most beautiful shades of red, green, brown, and yellow; some are of a bluish cast, but those that are tinged with the different shades of red are the most numerous. The Island does not abound in botanical productions. It may, probably, contain some 500 species of the flowering plants.

GEOLOGY.

The geological structure of the Island consists of primitive clay slate and mica slate resting on granite. Near Poolvash bay there is found good marble for tomb stones. The steps of St. Paul's Church in London, are formed of this marble, which was presented by Bishop Wilson. At Castletown the bed of the river is of bluish limestone; the mountains are chiefly mica slate, the rock at Greeba contains garnets. Quartz abounds both in the form of veins and detached masses, and in some places the mica is found in fine silvery plates. In beds in the clay slate, flinty slate and lydian stone are occasionally found, and good roofing slate is met with near Peel. At Spanish Head a remarkable form of clay slate passes into grey wache slate, and that rock into grey wacke. At Kirk Santon it is finely developed. The lead and copper mines of Foxdale, Laxey, and Brada Head are all in the slate rocks. The lead ores are rich in silver. The other rocks of

the Island are sandstone, limestone, and rubblestone. The sandstone is that ancient secondary rock termed *old red sandstone*, and is found in Peel resting on the slate. Of this sandstone Peel Castle and a part of the town is built, but it is an indifferent building stone, quickly decomposing by the action of the atmosphere. The limestone abounds on the South of the Island, it is of a very hard and firm texture, and much used for public works. Castle Rushen and the College are built of it and the generality of the houses in that district. In some places it is free from fossils, when it is used as a marble; in other places it is pale and yellowish, containing magnesia, forming the mineral called *dolomite*. Between Poolvash and Scarlett some interesting appearances present themselves; veins of *trap* from two to six feet in breadth appear breaking through the limestone. Through the trap sometimes run veins of quartz in various directions. In several places specimens of blind coal occur which has been often mistaken for bituminous coal, and caused many useless researches for that mineral. The Northern district is almost entirely a flat plain of sand and peat bog; the peat rests on beds of clay marl; in the peat bogs are found numerous trunks of oak.

AGRICULTURE.

At the time of the revestment of the Island in the crown of Great Britain, 1768, nearly all the farms were occupied by native landlords, who cultivated small portions of their estates, and suffered the residue to be overrun with heath and gorse. The Herring fishery was regarded as the chief occupation of the people, and to this pursuit they almost exclusively devoted themselves, while the task of cultivating the land was performed by the women. It must therefore be admitted that, in former years, agriculture was not a favourite pursuit in the Isle of Man, at the same time it should be stated that the

landed proprietors and farmers have laboured under great disadvantages ; limited capital, indifferent soil, and defective acquaintance with the science of agriculture, are difficulties not soon overcome ; the subject is now gradually assuming a different aspect, and symptoms of future agricultural improvement are clearly discernible. The first threshing machine used in the Island was in 1793, they have since multiplied through the Island, and there are few farms of any considerable extent where they have not been erected. The crops now raised are abundant and the quality not inferior to those raised in any part of the United Kingdom ; potatoes are a favourite crop, producing from 160 to 200 bushels per acre ; and before the disease made its appearance, formed an important article of commerce ; from 10,000 to 12,000 tons were exported annually. Turnips are produced in great abundance. It is however, undoubted that the agricultural operations of the Island admit of much extension ; large tracts of land might be reclaimed, and others so much improved by draining, that probably by this means alone, the agricultural returns would be in a few years doubled. An association has been recently formed for the encouragement of agriculture, which promises to be attended with the most beneficial results ; and it is gratifying to observe that the Island is gradually rising in commercial importance.

The rent of land varies, according to the situation and quality of the soil, averaging from £1, to £1 10s. per acre ; in the neighbourhood of the towns, it is sometimes let as high as £5 per acre.

CHAPTER VI.

MANUFACTURES, COMMERCE, REVENUE, LANGUAGE.

The manufactures of the Island are not extensive. The only manufactory on a large scale, belongs to Mr. William F. Moore; the articles made are sail-cloth and twine, and employs about three hundred people in the machinery and hand-loom department. There is also a woollen manufactory and dyeing establishment at the Union Mills, about two and a half miles from Douglas, and another called the Bowring Mill, in the parish of Onchan. The works carried on at the latter establishments consist of flannel, cloths, blankets, shawls, &c., which find a ready sale on the Island. There are, however, several circumstances which render it impossible that manufactures will ever prove very successful in the Isle of Man: not only has the manufacturer to encounter the expense of importing machinery and coals, and exporting the goods, but he has to compete with English manufactures, which is imported duty free. The agency of steam in English factories places the tardy hand-work of the Island at a disadvantage, and the facilities with the English shores are now so great, that the insular population are independent of their own manufactures. There are also paper mills, tanneries, iron foundries, and soap manufactories, a gas, and a water company.

COMMERCE.

The commerce of the Island cannot be said to be of great extent. The chief articles of export are fish, grain of all kinds, potatoes, fat cattle, sheep, pigs, eggs, butter, sail-cloth, lead ore, &c.

HERRINGS.

The herring trade is the staple export of the Island, commencing in July, and continuing until the middle of October. The herring fishery alone produces a return of about £70,000

per annum, and from 2,000 to 3,000 derive their support from this pursuit. There are probably between 300 and 400 boats employed from 15 to 30 tons burden. Each boat carries 15 to 20 pieces of net 170 feet long, 21 deep; the crew of each boat consists of six or seven in number, and the take of each boat is divided into fourteen shares, of which the owner of the boat receives two, the owners of the nets six, and the crew six. The crew are allowed from ten to fourteen a week for diet out of the common stock. The cost of a boat is about £250 and the annual expense of barking the nets £10.

The number of English (St. Ives) and Irish boats frequenting the Manx coast during the fishing season is from 50 to 80. The arrival of the fish on the coast is announced by a slight rippling of the waters, a delicate phosphoric illumination of the surface, and more certainly by the flocks of gulls, which hover over them. When their flight is high the fish are swimming deep; when their flight is low they are near the surface, which is a guide to the fishermen in shooting their nets. From the commencement of the herring fishery the Island is a scene of bustle and activity, and everything combines to assure the stranger that the grand business of the Island has commenced.

The towns especially, exhibit a thronged and bustling appearance; Peel, Port Iron, and Port St. Mary, off which the fish first appears become suddenly instinct with life, and numbers of stout, hardy, weather-beaten fellows, are seen in the streets, whose existence during the rest of the year is unnoticed. The dress in general consists of a flannel shirt, over which are buttoned a pair of home manufactured blue woolen trousers, a canvas apron, and a tarpaulin hat complete the costume. It is the custom of the Manx fishermen to offer up a short prayer on leaving the shore, upon a sign from the master of the boat either on his knees or with his face in his hat, to implore the

protection and blessing of the Almighty. Bishop Wilson wrote a form of prayer for the occasion, and to this day a suffrage is added to the Litany, praying that the "blessing of the sea" should be preserved to our use. The herring fleet sails in the evening, and returns the following morning. There are few sights more interesting than the departure of these small boats when seen from the surrounding shore. Upon their arrival on the fishing ground, at a given signal from the Admiral and Vice-Admiral, the nets are cast into the water, from the right or starboard side of the boat, and a rope attached to the nets is made fast to the stern of the boat. The nets are kept in a state of suspension, buoyed up with the skins of dogs and sheep inflated with air, besides quantities of Cork. While the nets remain in the water, the men employ their time variously, some retire below to sleep, others employ their time fishing with deep lines, and whatever is thus caught is exclusively their own. The herring is caught by the gills, and when drawn out of the water gives a shrill squeak like that of a mouse. The return of the fleet in the morning after a successful night is indeed exhilarating. The fish being safely brought into the harbour, are purchased, some for exportation per steam to Liverpool and Fleetwood, in barrels and boxes for immediate consumption, others are bought for curing, which process though apparently simple requires some experience. Great numbers of Welsh vessels and others arrive to purchase herrings, their manner of curing is as follows : After being counted by the fishermen into baskets each of which contains 124, six score to the hundred and four herrings in addition, each basket is emptied on the deck of the buyer, and salt plentifully sprinkled over them, afterwards royled by two men, each having a wooden spade standing in opposite directions and thrusting the spades at the same time until they meet and the fish is thrown backwards and forwards, or from side to side, then emptied into the hold of the vessel, where

women are employed packing them in bulks fore and aft, with the heads all outwards until the vessel is full; and in this state carried to various places for sale. The Manx herrings are of an extremely fine quality, and when quite fresh, possess a delicacy which is entirely unknown to those acquainted with them only through the English markets.

COD FISHERY.

The Cod fishery is now a most lucrative employment, commencing in February, and continuing until the month of April. From fifteen to twenty of the same boats are employed, containing six men each. They fish with long lines, each man furnishing 480 fathoms of line and 1440 hooks which cost about 30s. The principal part of the cods caught are shipped per steamer to Liverpool and Fleetwood. It has been computed that as many as 3000 have been shipped at one time packed up in barrels, and many thousands are consumed by the inhabitants. The average earning of each man is about twenty shillings a week.

MINING

has of late formed a considerable branch of commerce. At Foxdale, Laxey, Maughold, and Marown are considerable shafts, a particular account of which will be found in the description of the several parishes where they occur.

REVENUE.

By the Act 7th and 8th Vic. chap. xlvi., passed 19th July, 1844, commonly called the Fiscal Bill, the entire revenue of the Island is regulated. The following is the substance of the Act to which he have alluded:—

1. Certain parts of the act 3rd and 4th Wm. V. chap. ix. repealed. Act to commence on passing.
2. Duties in Table to be levied on goods imported into the Isle of Man except on corn, grain, meal, and flour.

TABLES OF DUTIES.

Coals, *free*; Coffee, 2d. per lb.; Hemp, Hops, and Iron, *free*; Brandy 4s. 6d. per gall.; Rum. 1s. 6d. per gall.; Geneva 9s. 6d. per gall.; Sugar, Muscavado, 1s per cwt.; Refined, 9s. per cwt.; Tea, black, and green, 1s. per lb.; Cigars, 3s. per lb.; Tobacco, 1s. 6d. per lb.; Wine per ton of 252 gallons, £12; Wood, Foreign, about eight inches square, 8s. per fifty cubic feet; Wood from British Possessions *free*; Eau de Cologne and Liqueurs, 10s. per gall.; goods entitled to a drawback of excise imported from the United Kingdom *free*; goods the growth and produce of British Possessions *free*; goods not before charged with duty or declared to be duty free, 15 per cent *ad valorem*. The 15 per cent remitted by treasury order dated August 26 in the same year.

3d. Lords of the Treasury have power to remit and reimpose duties levied on unenumerated articles.

4. Schedule of licence goods on Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV., repealed.

5. Spirits, Tobacco, Eau de Cologne, and Liqueurs, only importable by licence; and Lords of the Treasury may augment the quantity.

6. Provisions of former Act relative to licences, enforced. Parties bound to import goods applied for, or be disqualified from receiving a license the next year.

7—8. Act for warehousing goods extended to the Isle of Man. Corn, Grain, Meal, or Flour, may be warehoused in bond.

9. Trade between the Isle of Man and the United Kingdom to be deemed coastwise, except on goods charged with duty, which is to be as from foreign parts.

10. Act 3d and 4th William IV. chap lvii., wherein it was enacted that no goods be imported from the warehouses except under licence, repealed.

11. Warehoused goods may be removed into the Isle of Man under restrictions.
12. Act not to affect regulations as to excise drawbacks.
13. Sugar on which bounty has been allowed may be imported into the Isle of Man.
14. Bond to be given not to re-land such sugar in the United Kingdom.
15. Foreign Goods, except Corn, Grain, Meal or Flour, and articles duty free, on importation into the United Kingdom, not to be brought from the Isle of Man to the United Kingdom.
16. Sugar and rum to be imported as described, i.e., rum from the British Possessions, and sugar, the produce of free labour.
17. Goods imported contrary to the Act, forfeited, together with the vessel, and a fine of £100.
18. Duties to be paid into her Majesty's Exchequer, the collector retaining the amount of the expenses of the Civil Government.
19. The Act, 54 Geo. III. chap. xlviii under which the harbour duties were imposed "upon Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, arriving at, and imported into the Isle of Man, and on boats and vessels employed in the herring fishery on the coasts thereof," repealed.
20. Annual sum of £2,300 to be paid to the Harbour Commissioners to keep the Harbours in repair.
21. Prohibition of spirits over Hydrometer Proof, repealed.
22. Manx vessels of 50 Tons registered in any port of the Isle of Man entitled to the same privileges as British Vessels of 60 tons.

QUANTITIES OF LICENCE GOODS ALLOWED.

Brandy, 20,000 gall. ; Geneva, 20,000 gall. ; Liqueurs, 50 gals. ; Eau de Cologne, 50 gals. ; Rum. 70,000 gals. ; Tobacco, 55,000 lbs. ; Cigars, 5,000 lbs. per annum.

In the year 1810 the revenue of customs of the Island was placed under the management of the Commissioners in London, but now, and for some years past, the Sub-Collectors and Sub-Comptrollers at Castletown, Peel, and Ramsey, remit their receipts to, and receive their orders from the Collector at Douglas whom, with his Comptroller, render the necessary accounts of the receipts and payments of the Isle of Man customs to the Board in London, the surplus being about £13,000 annually, after all the salaries are defrayed, to which may be added the monies on account of mines, tithes, lord's rent, &c., and after deducting interest on the purchase money paid to the late Duke of Athol, a clear surplus will remain of £6,000 per annum, to be placed in the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

The local taxes arise from a duty upon all wholesale and retail venders of wines, spirits, and ale, on carriages and dogs, hawkers and pedlars, game certificates, brewers, and bankers licenses, and upon houses; and the amount so raised is expended in keeping in repair, altering, and improving the high roads and bridges, and is under the regulation and superintendence of the Committee of High Roads, (See Appendix) who have for some time past adopted the Macadamizing system; the public roads in every part of the island will be found equal to the finest turnpike roads in the United Kingdom, and the improvements yearly progressing, reflect the greatest credit upon those who have been appointed to the trust.

Banker's Licence.....	£20 0 0	Four Wheeled Car-
Brewer's License.....	5 0 0	riage £1 0
Hawker's Licence.....	2 0 0	Two Wheeled Car-
Ale & Spirits	3 0 0	riage 0 10 0
Wine.....	2 0 0	Pointer or Hound.... 1 1 0
Wine in Country.....	0 10 0	Bull Dog or Spaniel. 1 1 0
Wine and Spirits,		Terrier or Quester,.. 0 6 0
Wholesale	4 0 0	Cur..... 0 2 6
For every Plough....	0 0 4	For every House..... 0 4 6

THE CIRCULATING MEDIUM.

Consists of one pound local notes issued from two banks in the town of Douglas, the proprietors having lodged in the Rolls Office, security in landed property for the amount of the notes they circulate. The notes are confined to the Island, not being payable at any other place. There is but little gold to be seen except in the summer season, by the influx of Visitors, silver is plentiful as is also copper. The Commercial Bank has recently issued £5 notes. The legal interest of money is 6 per Cent but that rate is now seldom or never given where the Security is good. The Local notes are taken up by bills on London at 21 days.

LANGUAGE.

The Manx language is one of these dialects of Celtic which still continues to be spoken in these kingdoms. It bears great similarity to the Irish or Erse and the natives of the South and West of Ireland, of the Highlands of Scotland, and of the Isle of Man, have little difficulty in understanding and conversing with each other. This is to be understood however as applying only to oral communication, for the differences in orthography are such as to perplex even the most learned in those languages. To the Welsh language the Manx bears very slight affinity. A grammar of the Manx language was compiled by Dr. Kelly of which however, very few copies are extant. The same individual also compiled a dictionary, a corrected copy of which was sent to the press, but unfortunately was destroyed by fire, with the printing office. An uncorrected copy remained, and it was proposed to revise and publish it; but the proposal did not meet with much encouragement. A language which possesses no original literature beyond a few ballads, can scarcely offer much inducement, to the student, and probably all the information requisite for the purposes of occasional reference, is to be found in a small

Manx dictionary, published a few years ago by the late Mr. Archibald Cregeen, of Kirk Arbory. It is a Manx and English dictionary,—the same individual intended to publish a second volume of English and Manx, which would have made the work complete, but death put a period to his labours and it is not likely it will ever be completed. With *few exceptions* the natives are able to converse in the English language, though among themselves they still (in the country parts especially) continue the use of their mother tongue. The services in the Parish Churches are alternately in the Manx and English language, and no Manx is taught in any of the parochial schools, and it is very probable that in a few years it will altogether cease to be spoken. The Lord's prayer in the Manx language is subjoined with a literal translation.

THE LORD'S PRAYER IN MANX.

Ayr ain t' ayns niau, casherick dy row dly ennym,
 Father our who art in heaven, holy be thy name,
dy jig dly reeriagh dly aigney dy row jeant er y thalloo myr
 come thy kingdom thy will be done on the earth even
te ayns niau, cur dooin nyn arran jiu as gagh laa, as
 as in heaven, give us our bread this day and every day, and
leigh dooin nyn loghlyn myr ta shin leigh daueryn ta jannoo
 forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those committing
loghtyn nyn 'oi as ny leeid shin ayns miolagh, agh
 trespasses us against, and not lead us into temptation, but
livrey shin veih olk, son lhiat's y reeriagh as y phooar as
 deliver us from evil, for thine the kingdom and the power and
y ghloyr, son dy bragh as dy bragh, Amen.
 the glory, for ever and ever, Amen.

CHAPTER VII.

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF EACH PARISH, AND POPULATION.

The Isle of Man is divided into six Manors or Sheadings, and these again are subdivided into seventeen Parishes, and again into Quarterlands. The origin of this name is uncertain, and cannot refer to the size of the various estates, as some Quarterlands are double, and even treble the extent of others. Quarterlands have, from the remotest times, been considered as property of the highest nature in the Island, and are not liable to be sold for debt. They pay a small annual rent to the crown, and are subject also to the gift, sale, mortgage, lease or assignment by deed of the owner in the absence of personal effects—may be sold to discharge arrears of *crown* rent, which claim is in the Island paramount to every other. The only rule which seem to have been observed in the demarcation of Quarterlands is, that they all diverge from the mountain side of the parish to the coast giving each the benefit of heather and sea wreck. This rule of course does not apply to the inland parish of Marown. Minor estates are called intacks, mills, and cottages. By the act of settlement they were recognized as chattels, and might be sold for debt; but an act of Tynwald in 1777 declared that they should no longer be considered as assets in the hands of executors, but descend intack to the heir at law.

DIVISIONS OF SHEADINGS.

1. Glenfaba contains the parishes of Patrick, German, & Marown.
2. Michael do. do. Michael, Ballaugh & Jurby.
3. Ayre do. do. Lezayre, Andreas, & Bride.
4. Garff do. do. Maughold and Lonan.
5. Middle do. do. Onchan, Braddan, & Santon.
6. Rushen do. do. Rushen, Arbory & Malew.

In the following descriptive accounts of the several *parishes* the alphabetical arrangement is adopted for convenient reference.

ANDREAS.

This parish is bound on the north by the sea, on the south by the parish of Lezayre, on the east by Bride, and on the west by Jurby. The living which is the most valuable in the Island, is a Rectory in the gift of the Crown, it has been generally held by the Archdeacon of Man. The parish church was built in 1800, and is the largest in the Island, containing about 800 sittings. The font is of white marble, and was formerly the property of Philip the I. of France. It was presented to the parish by Mr. Corlett, into whose hands it fell at the breaking out of the French revolution. The Glebe house which was old, suffered severely from the storm of 1839, it has been entirely rebuilt in a tasteful style by the late Archdeacon Hall. The Glebe is freehold, which is the case with several others, and it is worthy of remark that these Glebes are the only absolute and independent freeholds in the Island, every other property being subject to a charge of quit rent.* In this parish is a considerable tract of marshy land or curragh, part of which, by draining has become arable and produces good crops, and the remainder yields fine meadow hay. Excellent marl is found through the parish. A chapel of ease (St. Judes) has been recently erected and endowed with £100 per annum. Near Ballacurry a quadrangular fort will be found in good preservation, it is most probably the work of the protectors troops constructed during the civil war. This noble encampment is well worthy the attention of the visitor. There is also a cairn situate at Lhen Moor on a commanding eminence, and is named a Watch by Day. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have several chapels, there are also

*The Glebes which pay quit rent are those of Braddan, Onchan, Marown, Patrick, German Lezayre, Michael, Lonan..

several schools the principal of which is the parochial school. The present Archdeacon, his Curate, and Chaplain of St. Judes. *See Appendix.* There is a fair held here on the 11th, of December each year, for the sale of cattle, horses, &c. Population, 2332.

ARBORY.

This parish is bounded on the north by Patrick, on the east by Malew, on the west by Rushen, and on the south by the sea. It is supposed to have derived its name from the *trees*, which once spread their embowery shadows over its extent, but no traces of trees of any extent are now to be seen. The church is about two miles and a-half from Castletown. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the crown. There is little in this parish of interest except a few Druidical temples and tumuli. On the activity of the mountain a mile from Colby house may be seen interesting Druidical remains, consisting of a semicircle formed by five tall moss-grown stones erect and of large magnitude, near which, are the ruins of a small circle and some tumuli. A few hundred yards down the hill, on the farm of Kielpatrick, there is a curious ruin of a small ancient chapel, called Kielpatrick, opposite to the door of which there were lately two erect sugar-loaf looking stones, worn quite smooth by attrition. There are also the ruins of an old monastery said to have been built on land given by one of the Godreds. Near Balladoole the property of Captain Woods is a brackish spring, probably issuing from a salt rock. The vicarage house is on the road side adjoining the church yard. The village of Colby is about a mile west from the church. There are several Methodist chapels, and also one belonging to the Primitive Methodists, there is also the small village of Ballabeg a few hundred yards east of the church, two fairs are held in the parish, one at Ballabeg, 28th October, the other at Colby December 6th. The present incumbent is. *See Appendix.* Population, 1615.

BALLAUGH.

This parish is bounded on the north by Jurby, on the east by Lezayre, on the south by Michael and Braddan, and on the west by the sea. A beautiful new church was built near the village in 1832, the old church, about a mile nearer the sea, was too small and in a state of delapidation, part had been pulled down, and the part attached to the steeple has been repaired, and is now used for the purpose of performing the burial service over the remains of those parishioners whose burial ground is in the old church yard. In the northern part are several pits of rich marl, which is of great benefit to the farmers and greatly increases the value of the land; from one of these marl pits have been dug fossil remains of great value. Among others a complete gigantic skeleton of the



elk, which was claimed by the late Duke of Athol, and presented by him to the Museum of the Edinburgh University; A very fine head and antlers are in the possession of Mr. W.



RAKE GRANGE, HOME OF MAN

W. H. WOOD

Gell, Druggist, Douglas, of which the extreme branches are 7 feet 3 inches apart. Large logs of oaks have also been found in a good state of preservation, as black as coal.

The living is a rectory in the gift of the crown. The village of Ballaugh lies on the road between Ramsey and Peel. Coaches from Douglas to Ramsey pass this every day in summer, and on alternate days in winter. The mountains, Slicau Voilley, part of Slicau Churn, Cronkan and Sliu Dhoo, or black mountain, are in this parish.

The annual fairs are held on the 18th of May, and 26th of August. The present incumbent is (See appendix); the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodists have each chapels in the parish, besides other places of meeting. Population, 1516.

BRADDAN.

This parish is the largest in the island, and is bounded on the north by Lezayre and Ballaugh; on the east by Lonan, Onchan, and the sea; on the south by the sea and Santon; and on the west by Marown, Michael, German, and Santon. It extends eleven miles from north to south, and five miles in the broadest part from east to west. The lofty summits of Penny Pot and Garrahan are in this parish. The southern portion consists of good and well cultivated land. The Church is two miles north west of Douglas, and surrounded by the best growing timber on the island. There is a neat chapel of ease connected with this church, erected in 1836, at Baldwin, dedicated to St. Luke, built upon the site where an old chapel had at some remote period existed, as appears from the remains of human skeletons discovered when the recent chapel was erected. The vicarage is in the gift of the Bishop, as is also the gift of the chaplain. The parish church yard is a most romantic spot, and its vicinity to the town of Douglas makes it a favourite resort for walking parties; the parish church was rebuilt in 1773, and dedicated to St..

Brandon, (now called Braddan, (or Salmon) who was an abbot in Scotland, and lived a recluse in the Isle of Man, where he died in 1066.) This parish church contains an organ which was erected by subscription; there are also two bells, the sound of which is frequently heard in Douglas. In the church-yard is erected a lofty obelisk to the memory of Lord Henry Murray, brother of the late Duke of Athol. Inside the church, opposite the east entrance, a beautiful tablet has been erected, in memory of Col. Richard Murray, son of the above, and whose remains lie in the same vault. There are a great variety of curious inscriptions upon stones scattered throughout the church-yard, and where the visitor may spend many delightful hours. Not far from St. Luke's in Baldwin is situated the romantic retreat of Injebreck, and lies at the foot of the mountain: it is a sufficient retirement for a hermitage or monastery of Carmelites. Several hundreds of trees were planted by its first proprietor, John Wade, Esq., and which are in a thriving condition, and add much to the picturesque appearance of the retreat. The gentlemen's seats are numerous and beautiful; they may be considered as belonging to Douglas, and their description will be included in the account of the environs of that town. The Wesleyans have two chapels, one at a place called the Cool, and the other in West Baldwin, not far from St. Luke's. At Castleward in this parish is to be seen, one of the most entire remains of a Norwegian station that has reached our time, it is situated on the banks of the river Glass. There are several schools: the parochial school is situated about a mile from the church, on the Castletown road. The present incumbent and chaplain are (*See Appendix.*) The annual fair at Baldwin is held 27th February, and at Douglas, 11th November. Population 2122.

BRIDE.

This is the most northern parish in the Island, bounded by the sea on the north and east, by Andreas on the West, and

by Lezayre on the south. It is a small parish, extending only three miles and a half from north to south, and two from east to west; it contains several marl pits. The church is five miles from Ramsey, and of small dimension; there are windows on one side only. Opposite to the church-yard gate is an ancient cross without any inscription. The living is a rectory in the gift of the crown. There is no rectory-house belonging to the parish, but the incumbent has to rent a house contiguous to the church. In this parish is the Point of Ayre, which has been very dangerous to mariners on account of the currents which form a vortex at their place of meeting. An elegant light-house has been erected, 106 feet high, the light of which is visible for many miles at sea, and has been the means of saving many vessels from destruction. The light is alternately red and white, revolving, and attains its greatest brilliancy every two minutes. This light-house is deserving of a visit; for from the top, the beholder can see the Mull of Galloway, and imagine it within a stone's throw. The space around the light-house is one extensive waste or moor. The sandy cliffs which extend along the shore towards the south are lofty, and afford a noble view of Ramsey bay, and of the intervening shore. These cliffs abound with rabbits, and are known by the name of the Brows of Shallag. At a little distance from the road is a curious Danish tumulus, called Cronk-e-vowlan, which is in good preservation, and well worthy of notice. There are two Wesleyan chapels and one Primitive Methodist chapel. The present incumbent is, (*See Appendix.*) The annual fair is held February 12th. Population 1153.

GERMAN.

This parish is bounded on the north by Michael, on the east by Braddan, on the south by Patrick and Marown, and on the west by the sea. It extends about four and a-half miles.

from north to south, and three and a-half from east to west. A peculiar species of marl is found in this parish, in which remains of elks have been found imbedded. Mr. Feltham mentions having seen the head of an elk, the horns of which were nine feet from tip to tip, and from the other bones he conjectures that the animal must have been seventeen feet high. The soil in the valleys is highly fertile. In this parish is the small village of St. John's which merely consists of a few straggling houses in the vicinity of the Tynwald Hill, which has already been described, (page 45.) The parish church is in the town of Peel, and dedicated to St. Peter. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the bishop. There are four annual fairs held here: 17th of March, 1st of May, 5th of July, and 1st of November. A new and elegant chapel has been erected, adjoining the old one at St. John's, built of granite stone dug out of South Baroole, and is, without exception, the most handsome place of worship in the island, and reflects credit equally on the architect and workmen employed; the patronage of which is vested in the bishop. There is also a small chapel of ease at Cronk-e-voddy. The Wesleyan Methodists have chapels at St. John's, Greeba, and Lambfell. The present incumbent chaplain of St. John's, Cronk-e-voddy, and curate of the parish church, are. (See *Appendix.*) Population, 1896.

JURBY.

This Parish, which forms the north western extremity of the Island, extends about five miles from east to west, and two from north to south. It is bounded on the north and west by the sea, and on the east by Andreas and Lezayre, and on the south by Ballaugh. The parish church was rebuilt in 1814, and stands on a commanding eminence from which a view of the three Kingdoms can be enjoyed, it stands not far from the shore, the waters of which are making inroads on the land yearly, many acres have been swept away. This parish abounds

in peat and turf of a fine quality, and large marl pits are interspersed through the parish. Immense roots of oak and fir are occasionally dug up, which fully prove that the Island formerly produced trees of great size. This parish also was the scene of a remarkable battle. About the close of the 11th century, during the regency of Mac Manis, a rebellion was raised by the people at the north side of the Island, the ring-leader of which was one Outer or Outher. A battle took place in which the Generals were killed, and the victory inclined to the Northern partisans. Most unexpectedly however, the women of the Southside appeared in the field and seconded their husbands and brothers so effectually, that the tables were turned. On the estate of west Nappin are to be seen the ruins of an old Catholic Chapel, and well worthy the attention of the antiquarian. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Bishop; the parish church is about seven miles from Ramsey, and twenty-three from Douglas, by the St. John's road. The annual cattle fair is held on the 5th of April. There are three Wesleyan Chapels. The present incumbent and curate, are (*See Appendix.*) Population 1063.

LEZAYRE.

This parish is bounded on the north by Andreas and Bride, a very small portion touches the sea on the east, on which side its remaining boundry is formed by Maughold and Lonan; on the south by Braddan, on the west by Michael, Ballaugh, and Jurby, being thus connected with eight parishes. The northern part is well cultivated, the south is very mountainous; but even in these elevated regions, considerable progress has been made, by the enterprising agriculturists, and young plantations are springing up in several hitherto barren tracts. Large quantities of the mountain sheep are reared in this parish. The most interesting spot to the visitor is the lofty summit of Snaefell, which may be approached from any side, the best access on the southern side is from Laxey Glen; but no access to Snea-

fell is so eligible as that from Sulby Glen. Another road winds through Glen Aldyn, (near Miltown) a most enchanting and picturesque spot. These roads are passible for vehicles to the foot of the mountain. The view from its summit is truly sublime in its extent, and is the only view of the kind to be found in the British dominions. No man can stand on this Island peak in the centre of three Kingdoms, and behold the shores of each across the waters without the most intense feeling. There is something ennobling in the situation. He beholds beneath his feet a little Isle which has witnessed more of battle, and broil, and blood, than any spot of similar extent in the world. Where all the passions of the human breast—pride, revenge, love, and hate, and courage quelled but by death have found their sphere. The view is also interesting in another respect. The traveller in the other parts of the Island sees in her little glens, and streamlets, and waterfalls, the face of nature in miniature. The contrast between these and the mystic expanse which burst upon his sight from the top of Snaefell, cannot fail to strike him with admiration. The parish church is two miles west from Ramsey. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the Crown. The church is new and of an elegant structure. A tasteful chapel of ease has been erected at the village of Sulby, the patron of which is the Bishop. Three fairs are annually held in this parish on the 3rd May, 4th June, and on the 23rd July. There is a greater number of gentlemen's seats in this parish than in any part of the Island, except the immediate vicinity of Douglas; indeed the whole road from Ramsey to Bishop's Court, the greater part of which is included in the parish of Lezayre, is exceedingly picturesque. These seats will be more particularly described in the tour of the Island. The present incumbent and chaplain of St. Stephen's, are (*See Appendix.*) Population 2323.

LONAN.

This mountainous parish is bounded on the north by Maughold, on the east by the sea, on the west by Onchan and Lezayre, and on the south by Onchan. The proportion of arable land in this parish is comparatively small, the greater part of its surface being mountainous, the peaks of Mulla-ghauyr, Onus, and Slicau Lhean are the highest, and afford tolerable sheep pasture. There is however, some good soil in other parts of the parish. In the glen about a mile from Laxey village, there is a lead mine, which gives employment to a great number of men. There is also a paper mill and a washing house up the valley. In this parish are two very singular relics of antiquity. One about a mile and a-half on the Ramsey side of the village. Some have supposed it to have been a common Druidical circle, others have imagined that the spot must have been used both as a temple and a tomb. The curious in these matters will be well repaid by a visit to the spot. The other relic is the cloven stones, about



CLOVEN STONES. (See Page 9.)

two miles from Laxey, on the Douglas, side. The disinterment some years back of several human bones, leaves no doubt as to the fact of the place having been used as a sepulchre.*

* There is also an ancient burial ground adjoining the parochial

It appears that the original name of the parish was not Lonan but Lovan, or more correctly Clovan, which latter orthography is used so lately as the year 1751. Lovan is used in the act of Revestment in the ancient M.S.S., it would doubtless be written Louan, the letters *u* and *v* being formerly convertible. What can be more natural than to suppose, that this cairn derives its name from the simple fact of its having been erected in the parish of Clovan, and that the designation should be the "Clovan," not "Cloven Stones" for which last there is no authority either in tradition or in the nature of the case. In the year 1786 two hundred and thirty-seven silver coins were found buried in this parish, and, as appears from a memorandum of the Insular Court of Exchequer, were claimed by the crown. A new church, in the early English style of architecture, has been recently erected near the site of the old church, about a mile from the village; it is a neat substantial edifice; the living is a vicarage in the gift of the crown. Annual fairs, 10th April, and 5th August. This parish contains two Methodist, and two Primitive Methodist chapels. The present incumbent, (*See Appendix.*) Population 2230.

MALEW.

This parish is bounded on the north by Patrick and Marown, on the east by Santon and the sea, on the south by the sea, and on the west by Arbory. It includes the town of Castletown, and villages of Ballasalla and Derbyhaven. It abounds school on the road side, which was accidentally discovered some years back by Mr. Thomas C. Bew, now of Liverpool, and an intimate friend of the author being engaged in digging at the gable of the house along with other parties, they came in contact with a tomb of rude construction, on the top being removed an entire human skeleton was discovered, which, after being exposed for a short time crumbled into dust. It was proposed that the stones which formed the tomb should be used as lentils in an adjoining house, then in a state of erection, some of the party conceived such an idea ridiculous, and would by no means consent

with limestone; there are two quarries adjoining the Peel road, two miles from Castletown, carried on by Mr. Moore, and Mr. Jefferson, and afford employment to many persons, and supply almost the whole of the Island with lime, besides considerable quantities for exportation. In the northern extremity of the parish are the lead mines of Little Foxdale. The slate quarries, near the top of Baroole, formerly yielded excellent slate, but are now much neglected. The parish church is about one mile and a-half from Castletown, on the Peel road; the patronage belongs to the crown. St. Mark's chapel of ease is five miles from Castletown, on the eastern side of the parish. The chapel was built by subscription, under the direction of Bishop Hildesley, in 1772, and is endowed with a good glebe. Near this chapel are the remarkable blocks of granite called Gudred Crovan's stones, but of which the real history is unknown. A Danish encampment, called the Black Fort, is in the vicinity.

Near Ballown or Crescent Cottage is a remarkable Druidical temple. The circle thirty feet in diameter, and composed of irregular white quartz blocks. A large table of granite lies on the east side, which seems to have been removed from the interior of the circle, and was probably used for human sacrifices. On the west a cemetery has been discovered, and several urns containing valuable ornaments, exhumed.

The village of Ballasalla is about two miles from Castletown on the Douglas road. Exclusive of Castletown there are three public schools in the parish with small endowments, viz: the parochial School. St. Mark's School, thereto; just at that moment a Wesleyan travelling preacher called into the house, being on his way to preach in the neighbouring chapel: they submitted the case to his judgment, who replied "using them in the house, I would not be afraid to make them my pillow to sleep on," the party therefore upon this assurance removed the stones which now form part of the said building.

contiguous to the chapel, under the charge of the chaplain and schoolmaster. The national School at Grenaby, built in 1835 by subscription. This school-house also serves the purpose of a chapel of ease, where the vicar occasionally performs divine service, which is a great accommodation to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, many of whom reside four miles from the parish church. There are four Methodist, and one Primitive Methodist chapels in this parish. The present incumbent, and chaplain of St. Marks is (*See Appendix.*) Population, 3085. Annual fairs are held at St. Marks 5th January, and 12th of May.

MAROWN.

This is the only inland parish on the island, and is bounded on the north by German, on the east by Braddan, on the south by Santon and Malew, and on the west by Patrick. The parish church is five miles from Douglas, six from Peel, and stands on a hill about half a mile from the high road on the southern side. It is a very old building, and was enlarged in 1753, but is very insufficient for the population; it is in contemplation to erect a new one. The mountains of Greeba, Archallaghan and Slicau Chiarn are in this parish. There is also a hill called *Lhaght y Kinry*, or the grave of Kinry, a man who perished in an attempt to run from Douglas to Bishop's Court, and back stark naked, in the depth of winter. On the road side, a little beyond the village of Crosby, are the ruins of St. Trinian's chapel, of which little is known; tradition says, it was dedicated to St. Trinian or Tranion, who was Archbishop of the Piets, and ordained by St. Palladius, A.D. 455.* The remains of two or three ancient chapels

* There is another tradition related, respecting this religious edifice, which is said to have been erected in fulfilment of a vow made by a person when in a hurricane at sea, but according to tradition it was nev're finished. This was through the malice of a mischievous *Buggane*, or evil spirit, who, for want of better employ-

are to be seen in this parish, one on the estate of Ballingan, another on the estate of Ballaquinney Moar, another on that of Ballachrink, and a fourth on Ballalough. There are two lead ore mines in this parish, and which is under the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop, called the Baronies. On the north side of the estate of Mount Murray, the visitor will find a perfect Druidical temple of large dimensions. The circle is of the unusually large diameter of forty-two feet, and is composed of perpendicular stones. Two terraces partially enclose the temple at a few yards distance. The spot where these interesting remains are found is called Glen-darragh, "the Vale of Oaks" which seems to prove that the favourite tree of the druids once abounded there, though not a vestige is now

ment amused himself with tossing the roof to the ground as often as it was nearly finished, accompanying his achievement with a loud fiendish laugh of satisfaction. The only attempt to counteract this singular propensity of the evil one was made by Timothy, a tailor of great pretensions to sanctity of character. On the occasion alluded to, the roof was, as usual, nearly finished, when the valorous tailor undertook to make a pair of breeches under it before the Buggane could commence his old trick. He accordingly seated himself in the chancel, and began to work in great haste; but ere he had completed his job, the head of the frighful Buggane rose out of the ground before him, and addressed him thus: "Do you see my great head, large eyes, and long teeth." "Hee, hee," that is. "Yes, yes," replied the tailor, at the same time stitching with all his might, and without raising his eyes from his work. The Buggane still rising slowly out of the ground, cried in a more angry voice than before, "Do you see my great body, large hands, and long nail." "Hee, hee," rejoined Tim, as before, but continuing to *pull out* with all his strength. The Buggane having now risen wholly from the ground, inquired in a terrific voice, "Do you see my great limbs, large feet, and long—" but ere he could utter the last word, the tailor put the finishing stitch into the breeches, and jumped out of the church just as the roof fell in with a crash. The fiendish laugh of the Buggane arose behind him as he bounded off in a fright to which terror lent its utmost speed. Looking behind he saw the frightful spectacle close upon his heels, with extended jaws as if about to swallow him alive. To escape its fury Tim leaped

to be seen. The village of Crosby is in this parish, which consists of a few neatly-built houses and cottages. There is one Wesleyan chapel in this parish. The present incumbent is, (See Appendix.) The annual fair is held at Greeba, on the 20th of Feb. Population, 1318.

MAUGHOLD.

This parish is bounded on the north and west by Lezayre, on the east by the sea, and on the south by Lonan; it extends four miles and a-half from north to south, and three from east to west. Great part of this parish is mountainous, and unsuceptible of cultivation, but in many places between the bases of the hills and the sea, it is fertile and well cultivated. The church of St. Maughold stands on a lofty eminence when viewed from the sea. The church yard is said to contain three statute acres. From the vast number of depositaries for the dead yet discernable there, Colonel Townley was of opinion that the Danes must have used it as a place for their slain before the mode of cermation was adopted by them. The parish church is about three miles from Ramsey near the promontory called Maughold Head. In the church yard are several curious runic stones and crosses, opposite to it is a beautiful pillar five feet high, bearing on one side a representation of our Saviour on the cross, and on the other sides representations of the virgin and child, also of a kneeling figure, and of an oak leaf with two Acorns. Beneath the rocks which from the bold promontory of Maughold is the celebrated spring called St. Maughold's well, the water of which is remarkably clear. The custom, not yet obsolete of resorting to this well on the first Sunday into consecrated ground, where happily the Buggane, had not power to follow, but, as if determined to punish him for his temerity, the angry sprite lifted its great head from its body, and pitched it to the feet of the tailor where it exploded like a bomb-shell. Wonderful to relate, the adventurous Timothy was unscathed; but the church of St. Trinian remained without a roof.

in August, is most probably of Druidical origin. Medicinal virtues have been ascribed to its waters. The traditional superstition of the natives, point out the necessity of every visitor leaving on the spot some trifling article as a memento to the genii of the place; in the vicinity is the Quakers church yard already mentioned, see page 39. The church is supposed to be the oldest in the Island, and the window in the chancel is well worthy the attention of the antiquary. It has also a small chapel of ease at the south extremity called the Dhoon. An iron mine has been opened within a few years, near the church. There are two Wesleyan and one Primitive Methodist chapels in this parish, the living is in the gift of the crown. The present incumbent and chaplains are (*See Appendix*). The annual fairs are held in Ramsey, March 25th and November 8th. Population 1585.

MICHAEL.

This parish extends about five miles in length from north to south, and four from east to west, it is bounded on the north by Ballaugh, on the east by Lezayre and Braddan, on the south by German, and on the west by the sea. The principal mountains in this parish are Slieau Dhoo (black mountain) Slieau ny Craughane, In Vaaiyll, Sartal and Cronk Urleigh, (Hill of the Eagle) there is in the statute book a record, of a court of enquiry having been held npon the top of this hill. The beautiful Glen Willin, about a quarter of a mile from the village, is a favourite resort of pleasure parties, and should not be passed over by those who desire to form an accurate idea of the peculiar scenery of the Isle of Man. The most interesting spot is Bishop's Court, the residence of the bishops of this ancient diocese about a mile north of the village. The house has been altered, enlarged, and repaired, by succeeding prelates from the time of the Stanley family downwards until it now appears a capacious and elegant building. The demesne is very

extensive and pleasantly laid out. From several points may be obtained beautiful prospects of the coast and Peel Castle. A rockery, constructed by Lady Sarah Murray, still remains. Bishop Hildesley in 1760, erected two wooden pillars, in memory of a victory gained by Captain Elliot, over the French Admiral Thurot off the adjacent coast. The church is a very elegant structure, erected in 1835, and built in the form of a cathedral, situate in the village. Many venerable relics of antiquity are to be seen in the church-yard. Those chiefly claiming attention are two Runic Monuments with inscriptions. One near the gate bears a variety of carved lines the meaning of which is quite unknown. In the upper corner is a rude figure of a warrior holding a long sword with his right hand, and a small shield cut, with lines. Round the edge is the following inscription :

Ivalfir sun. Dural. fas sins. randa. risti. crus. dono. Aftrinde. mudur. sins.

For the sins of Ivalfir son of Dural this cross was raised by his mother Aftrinde.

The other monument, or rather cross, in the church-yard, bears the following inscription :

Ulefan funtre. gudean. nom. iclean. Reinti. crund. son sfstr mel
muru. funtre. mii tolirluf cetlan, cone. in e.

For which Mr. Beauford proposes the following translation :

We hope to live through the holy name of God ; and by means of the mysterious tree on which his son suffered an evil death, our sorrows shall be washed away.

The living is a vicarage in the gift of the crown. There are two Methodist and one Primitive Methodist chapel. The present incumbent is (*See Appendix.*) The annual fairs are held June 16th, October 10th. Population, 1376.

ONCHAN.

This parish, variously written Onchan and Conchan, derives its name, according to tradition, from Oncha, the mother of

Patricius, or St. Patrick. It extends about four miles from North to South, and five from East to West; is bounded on the North by Lonan; on the East by the sea, South by Braddan and the sea, and on the West by Braddan. About a mile from the village on the Ramsey road there is to be seen the remains of a Catholic Church, the name of the farm taking its name therefrom, viz., Ballakilmerton.* (St. Martin's Church.) In this parish agricultural operations have been carried on with great success; the quantity of sea wreck drifted ashore being of the greatest value to the farmer. A description of the gentlemen's seats in the parish will be found in the account of Douglas and its vicinity. The Church is a modern erection, and forms a pleasing object, in the view from the Sea. It is about 2 miles from Douglas. This church also contains an organ. The living is a vicarage, in the nomination of the Crown. The present incumbent, (see Appendix.) The Weslyans have two chapels in this parish, besides other places of meeting. There is no annual fair in this parish. Population 2589.

PATRICK.

This parish is bounded on the North by German and the sea, on the East by Marown and Malew, on the South by Malew and Rushen; and on the West by the sea. The Parish Church is about one mile and a half South from Peel; it was consecrated by Bishop Wilson, on St. Peter's Day, 1714. Formerly the parishes of Patrick and German had been united, but are now separated, the boundary line has been drawn through Peel Castle parallel to the midst of the river. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the bishop. This parish is very mountainous, and contains little arable land; but this

* A few years since a pure gold coin was found on the estate of Slegaby, in this parish. It is in a perfect state of preservation, and is supposed to be a noble of the reign of Edward III. On the obverse side is a representation of King Edward seated in a ship of war, with his sword of state in his right hand,

deficiency is compensated by the valuable mines discovered within its bounds. The chief are Foxdale mines, which are actively worked by an English company. The shaft called Beckwith's vein is 65 fathoms deep, and the cross vein 50 fathoms. There is also a valuable slate quarry near Knockaloe, at the sea side of a high hill opposite the church. On the south-east of the Niarbyl or Dalby Point is the ancient burial ground of the Kings of Mann. This cemetery, like others of a remote period, is covered by a cairn of large stones, and is constructed on a hill, one side of which is very precipitous. The hill is called *Cronk eyray yn laa* (the hill of the rising morn). Near the Niarbyl is also a curious cave with an opening fourteen feet across by ten high. The tide flows into it, but at low water it is left quite dry. At Knockaloe is another cave with a wide entrance, but narrowing as it recedes, and supposed to communicate with Maughold head. There is a chapel of ease at Dalby in the patronage of the bishop, dedicated to St. James. There are three Wesleyan and one Primitive Methodist chapels in the parish. In this parish is also Glenmoy Waterfalls which will be described hereafter. The present incumbent and chaplain are (*See Appendix.*) Population 2768. There is no annual fair held in this parish.

RUSHEN.

This parish forms the extreme south western extremity of the Island. It is bounded on the north by Patrick, on the east by Arbory, on the south and west by the sea. The and on his left arm a shield with the arms of France and England quartered, the fleur-de-lis appearing on the dexter side. The following words surrounded the entire of the obverse.—Edward, Dei Gra Rex Angl Dns Hyb Z Agot. On the reverse, the centre is occupied by a magnificent cross, surmounted at each extremity by the fleur-de-lis, the words surrounding which are—“The Autem Transeins per Medin Illorum Ibat.” This coin, two grains less than the standard sovereigns, is at present in the possession of Samuel S. Rogers, Esq., of Douglas.

parish church is a plain building about four miles west from Castletown. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the crown. An addition of fifteen acres has recently been made to the glebe of this parish through the liberality of Edward Moore Gawn, Esq., of Kentraugh. This parish abounds in limestone of excellent quality. The central portion of the parish is in high cultivation, but the extremes are mountainous. In this parish are the villages of Port Erin (vulgarly pronounced Iron) and Port le Mary. The former is a small fishing hamlet. In this parish is also Brada Head, which formerly produced copper, but has been discontinued for years. At Port Erin is an excellent spring called St. Catherine's Well, which is however almost hidden with sand. Port le Mary is a small harbour opening into Poolvash bay, not far from Spanish Head, and famous for the excellent clay slate taken from its quarries, some Druidical remains are in this vicinity. The large earthen mound called Cronk n Moar or Fairy Hill, is in this parish, and the largest in the Island. It stands in a low morass near the church, and close to two defiles leading to Port Erin bay and near the creek of Fleswick. It is a truncated cone about forty feet high, and 150 yards in circumference, having been completely surrounded by a deep and wide ditch. There is a mineral well in the mountains of Rushen, in which ducks cannot live. About a mile from Cronk n Moar are two blocks of clay slate, ten feet high, called the Giant's Quoit stones. The Calf of Man is included in this parish, which will be more particularly described hereafter. There are three Wesleyan chapels in this parish. The present incumbent (*See Appendix*). Population 4079. There is no annual fair in this parish.

SANTON OR ST. ANNE.

This small parish is bounded on the north by Braddan, on the east and south by the sea, and on the west by Malew.

It extends about four miles from north to south, and one and a-half from east to west. The parish church is about six miles south west of Douglas, and four north east from Castletown. The living is a vicarage in the gift of the crown. Not far from Oatland in this parish are the remains of a Druidical altar. Though small it is nearly perfect. At the distance of a few feet, are some stones forming an arc of a circle, and also a few on the opposite side; but if the circle was ever complete, all traces except the stones mentioned have disappeared. The air of this parish is considered highly salubrious, and it is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants, the ages on the tomb-stones being about the average of human life. On one there is the following epitaph supposed to have been written by Sir Wadsworth Busk, who was for many years Attorney-General of this island, and resided at Mount Murray, then called Newtown.

“ Here, friend, is little Daniel’s tomb—
To Joseph’s age he did arrive,
Sloth killing thousands in their bloom;
while labour kept poor Dan alive—
How strange, yet true, full seventy years
was his wife happy in her tears.”

Daniel Tear died December 9th 1787, aged 110 years. There is also a large rudely hewn stone, styled in the register on the tomb adjoining, “ the great broad stone,” under which are interred the remains of six clergymen of the name of Cosnahan, four of whom were successively vicars of this parish, and who, it appears from an entry in the parochial register, desired in their wills that they should be so buried. There is one Wesleyan and one Primitive Methodist Chapel in this parish. The present incumbent is (*See Appendix*). The annual fair is held May 26. Population 769.

CHAPTER VIII.

DESCRIPTION OF DOUGLAS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

DOUGLAS.

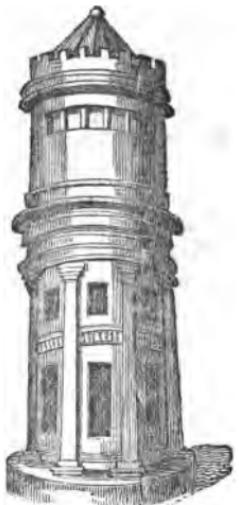
Nearly all visitors first arrive at Douglas, which, though not the seat of Government, is the largest, most populous, and in every point of view, the greatest town in the Island. The approach by sea, presents the most imposing Scene. On turning either of the heads which form the semi-circle of the bay, the eye takes in a variety of objects forming a splendid panorama. In the centre stands the magnificent mansion of Castle Mona, built of white freestone from the Isle of Arran, and is said to have cost upwards of £40,000 sterling; it was opened with great pomp in 1802, and was the residence of the late Duke of Athol, but now converted into an hotel under the management of Mr. Heron; from which to the north extremity it is studded with gentlemens' villas, terminating with an elegant building on the margin of the sea, called Derby Castle, the property of Major Pollock. On the extremity on the South is a noble Castellated building called Harold Tower, the property of James Newton, Esq., and the present residence of James Quirk, Esq., High Bailiff; between it and the Pier Head, is Fort Ann, a very handsome range of buildings, erected by the celebrated Mr. Whalley, about fifty years since, and subsequently the residence of the late Sir William Hillary, Bart., but was recently purchased by James Newton, Esq., of Stockport, and which he has considerably enlarged into a most splendid Hotel, under the management of Wright and Boulton. The shore is bedded with fine sand, which renders it one of the finest bathing places in the Kingdom. The extreme purity and clearness of the water is proverbial, fish may be seen near its bottom at a depth

of from twenty to thirty feet. The clearness of the water off Douglas Head was on one occasion a great consolation to an old lady from Yorkshire, who had suffered from sea sickness, during a passage from Liverpool. "She was glad they had got into a place where they could see the bottom, as there was no fear of being drowned," forgetting the packet on which she was on board drew ten feet of water. In the centre of the bay is a large bed of rock called "Conister or St. Mary's Rock," which is covered at high water, and on which many vessels have been wrecked. On this rock, in 1832-3 was built a tower of refuge, planned by the late Sir William Hillary Bart; and which is not only a beacon at high water, but also a retreat for any person who may unfortunately be cast away in the night; it has the appearance of a large brig under full sail. The first stone was laid by Lady Hillary, on Easter Monday, April 23, 1832. Since that time accidents have been few. At the bight of Pollock rocks near the entrance of the harbour, and near the present part of the town called Fort Street, an ancient fortress once stood for many ages; but within the present century it has been destroyed and not a vestige of it now remains. There is now a small fort at the south side of the bay between the Lighthouse and Harold Tower, of modern erection, and a powder magazine attached thereto, but there is no cannon mounted and it is comparatively useless. The entrance to Douglas harbour is rather difficult and dangerous in stormy weather. The port is dry at low water, and esteemed the best dry harbour in the channel. It will admit at high water vessels of considerable burden, the depth being from fifteen to eighteen feet. In tempestuous weather, and the wind blowing from the E.S. or E.S.E. it affords little or no shelter to vessels. To remedy this, the late Sir Wm. Hillary submitted a plan to the consideration of Government, for forming a spacious central harbour, by the formation of a breakwater



TOWER REFUGE, ISLE OF MAN

from Douglas Head, and a pier from St. Mary's Rock which would have rendered it accessible at all times to the largest vessels. A survey was made by Sir William himself, and subsequently by order of Government by Sir John Rennie, and also by Captain Denham, the eminent hydrographer, and Mr. Edwards, Government engineer. There is great reason to hope that this great national work will ultimately be carried into effect. The pier is an agreeable promenade, and is much frequented on the arrival of the steam vessels from Liverpool, Fleetwood, Dublin, and Whitehaven. The first stone was laid by the late Duke of Athol, on the 24th July, 1793, and finished in 1800, at an expense of £22,000. The length of the Pier is 540 feet, and the breadth forty feet. At the distance



of 450 feet from its commencement it extends to ninety feet, terminating in a circular area of greater elevation, having in the centre a handsome lighthouse, which, as well as the pier, is

built of freestone brought from the vicinity of Runcorn, in Cheshire. In order to afford greater security and protection to vessels in the harbour, from the swell occasioned by an E. and S.E. wind, a jetty was erected upon some projecting rocks under Fort Anne, in 1837, which has, in a great measure, remedied that defect. On proceeding up the Pier, the first object of attraction is a small octagon-house, designated the "Watch-house," where the Custom-house Officers are to be found, especially during the departure of the Steam Packets, to examine the luggage of passengers, least they should contain smuggled articles, such as Brandy and other spirits, and Tea. The officers also insert, in a book for the purpose, the arrival and departure of every vessel, from whence they arrive, and to where bound. Adjoining this Watch-house is a plain building, in which the southern Deemster holds his courts as often as may be necessary; and the High Bailiff and District Magistrates every Saturday, the former for debts under forty shillings, the latter for offences, and battery, &c. The Vicar-General also holds an Ecclesiastical court every alternate Friday, and a Chapter or Circuit-court in Spring and Autumn. At the end of the pier is the Mona United Service News Room, established in 1828, and is the daily resort of the half-pay Naval and Military gentlemen in Douglas. A short distance further on is a handsome building erected in the summer of 1847, for the offices of the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, having ample warehouses in the rear, connected with the building. A handsome new clock has also been placed in front, which is a great acquisition to the sailing of the packets, and which is regulated by Greenwich time. A few yards further on is the Commercial News Room, established some years since, maintained by subscription by the most respectable of the trading community. The next object of attraction is the Royal Hotel, under the superintendence of Mr. Hill, formerly of the

Crescent Hotel. Proceeding from the pier along the quay, we arrive at the market-place, at the corner of which is the Custom-house, a large and commodious building; it was erected during the prevalence of the contraband trade by one of those persons who had realized a considerable property in that pursuit, but in the panic following the revestment of the Island, it was sold to the Duke of Athol who made it for some time his residence; it is now the property of the family of the late Collector Scott, and is rented by the Board of Customs. THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS of Douglas are not numerous, but, conaidering the limited capital of the Island, are distinguished by considerable taste and elegance. First in interest and importance, are the Established Churches, which are four in number, though to speak correctly, these should be called *chapels of ease* to the Parish Church of Braddan.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHAPEL.

This Chapel is in the Market-place, and is an old and ungainly edifice, it was erected in 1711, and consecrated by Bishop Wilson; it affords but slender accommodation, and stands in a very inconvenient situation, being in the centre of the only open space in the town. St. Matthew's has a public clock, it is placed in the tower at the western extremity. Service is performed in the Manx language in the afternoon, or each sabbath. The present incumbent is (See Appendix.)

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL

Stands on the hill to the North of Athol-street, and is a spacious building. Externally it has not much to boast of in point of Architecture, having only a plain square tower, without any kind of ornament, wherein one large powerful bell is suspended. The interior is fitted up with much taste. It was built during the episcopate of Bishop Mason. A spacious

cemetery surrounds the chapel. The present incumbent and chaplain are (*See Appendix*).

ST. BARNABAS' CHAPEL,

Situated in Fort-street, was erected by subscriptions raised in England, in 1830. It is a neat building, in the early style of English Architecture. Nothing can be cruder than the Architecture of the interior, which is lighted by a range of fifteen long clerestory windows; at the west end is a handsome tower, surmounted by a spire one hundred and forty feet high. When the church was nearly finished, Bishop Ward sold it to private gentlemen in London for £1,300, giving them the right of presentation for three lives. Although it was erected with a view of providing accommodation for the poor, yet the poor are exclusively indebted to the British Government, and not to the money raised in England for the free-sittings; as the ground on which the church is erected, was given on the condition that 500 free-sittings should be reserved for the poor. The present incumbent and chaplain are (*See Appendix*).

ST. THOMAS'.

A fine church in the early English style of Architecture is situated at the north end of Douglas, capable of containing 1000 sittings, 500 of which are free. This church was erected from funds partly gathered by the Church Building Society, and partly by private subscriptions in England. The present incumbent is (*See Appendix*).

WESLEYAN CHAPELS.

The Wealeyans have two chapels—one in Thomas-street, large and handsomely fitted up, and capable of containing 1,200 persons, built in 1836; the other in Well-road, capable of seating 600, built in 1836; and underneath are spacious school rooms.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL.

This chapel is situated in Athol-street, built by subscriptions, and opened for divine worship in 1813. The present minister is (*See Appendix*).

THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL

Is situated in Athol-street. This place was originally built for a club-room, afterwards occupied as a National-school, and subsequently purchased and fitted up as a Catholic chapel. The present minister is (*See Appendix*).

SCOTCH KIRK.

This neat little building is situate at the west end of Finch-road, and built in the Gothic style, with a house attached for the minister's residence; erected 1830. The present minister is (*See Appendix*).

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL.

This chapel, situated in Factory-lane, was built in 1823: it was subsequently enlarged, and a gallery erected in 1842. It is capable of containing about 800 persons.

DAILY AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

These schools are situated in Athol-street; and were erected in 1810 by subscription, for the education of the poor, on Mr. Bell's national plan, and in connexion with the Church of England. The cost of erection was £1,120, and is supported by voluntary contributions, and annual sermons preached at St. George's. They are capable of containing 400 boys, and 400 girls. Since their first establishment, 5,000 boys and 5,000 girls have been educated in them. Sunday-schools, for the instruction of children, belong to each denomination in the town.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

There are two infant schools connected with the Established

Church, one situated in Barrack-street, capable of accommodating 300 infants. The other is in North John-street, (formerly called Cattle Market-street), and accommodates 200 infants. This school is in connexion with St. Barnabas, and the former with St. George's chapel.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The House of Industry is situated at the back of Harris Terrace, leading out of Finch-road, towards the west, built by subscription, with a contribution of £800 from Government, in 1836. The building is neat, and the situation airy. It affords an asylum for upwards of 75 aged and infirm persons; nearly 130 out-door pensioners are also relieved by this excellent institution: employment is found for those capable of working. It is entirely supported by subscriptions and donations, and by collections in the churches. It is well conducted. Visitors are admitted any hour of the day.

SOUP DISPENSARIES.

A Ladies' Soup Dispensary has been some years established, from which about 270 pensioners are daily supplied with nutritious soup, bread, and meat during winter. The peculiar necessities of the winter of 1846-7 have led to the establishment of a second institution of this nature, which has been the means of affording much relief to the poor and those suffering privations. The former is situated at the north end of Fort-street, and the other in the Wellington-market.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

This institution has been established since 1839, and is well supplied by voluntary contributions; and has proved a great blessing to the poorer working classes.

THE WELLINGTON MARKET

Is a handsome and commodious building, with a spacious entrance from Duke-street, and side entrances from Factory-lane

and Drumgold-street. It was erected in 1836, and opened to the public January 20th, 1838. It has an extensive range of stalls erected on each side and at the upper end. The greater part of the stalls were let by auction from that time till the 20th November following, at a rent averaging about £7; but such is the self-willedness of the country people that they never avail themselves of it, though they could do so without any charge or toll; they prefer standing with the produce or the dairy or fowl-yard in a small crowded square near St. Matthew's chapel. The new building, therefore, remains almost untenanted, and it is to be feared that the occasional hire of the hall, which forms the upper story, and is let for public meetings, will afford but a scanty remuneration to the proprietors.

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL,

Situate in Athol-street is one of the finest buildings in the Island, and when completely finished externally, according to the original design, will present a very magnificent appearance. It was built in 1840-1 by a body of shareholders, members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, in the Isle of Man district. The expense was about £2,000. The primary design of the erection was to afford accommodation for the meetings of the Douglas lodges, and secondarily, to provide a place for public dinners, balls, concerts, and any public meeting. A large and convenient kitchen is also constructed in the lower part of the building. There are several large and small rooms directly underneath the large upper room, all of which are let for various purposes. The hall above is the largest room in the Island, and will accommodate 400 persons at dinner, and a gallery with seats for 150 has been erected at the north end of the hall.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES

Are kept by Mr. John Cain, 8, Great Georges-street; H. and

D. Kerruish, Duke-street; Mr. John Mylrea, Duke-street; and Mrs. Quiggin, Custom-house Quay.

NEWSPAPERS.

There are six newspapers published weekly.* The first in order is the "Manx Sun," established in 1821, under the name of the "Rising Sun;" it is now conducted by Mr. Peter Curphey, the proprietor; its principles are conservative: published on Wednesday. The next in order is the "Mona's Herald," established in 1833; published by Mr. Robert Fargher; liberal: Wednesday. The "Manx Liberal," established 1836; published by Messrs. Penrice and Wallace; liberal: Saturday. The next in order is the "Isle of Man Times," established in 1847; published by Messrs. Shirreffs and Russell; liberal: Saturday. The "Manx Cat," established in 1847; published by Mr. Alfred Ormonde; liberal: Thursday. "Isle of Man News," Saturday, published by Mr. G. J. Cudd. And the last is the "Manx Lion," established in 1848; published by Messrs. Brown and Matthews; liberal: Tuesday. There are nine printing establishments (*See Appendix*).

Douglas contains many excellent places of public accommodation, being quite equal to the generality of commercial hotels in England. There are also several comfortable inns of the second class. For a list of hotels, inns, and taverns, *see Appendix*.

The town was formerly supplied with water from carts; but a Water Company was formed in 1834, which supplies the public with water from a reservoir at the Crescent. A Gas Company was also formed in 1835, by which the quays

* There are, also, monthly periodicals. The newspapers and periodicals printed in the Isle of Man are unshackled by either a duty on paper or on advertisements, and are privileged to pass, postage free, without a stamp, through the post offices of the United Kingdom.

and public shops are lighted, which has added much to the credit and respectability of their appearance. The town is not as yet generally lighted, which is loudly called for, and generally remarked by strangers; but it is to be hoped, that ere long lamps will be placed throughout every corner of its dark and benighted streets.

Within the last few years there have been many new buildings added to the town, the streets have been improved, the Shops modernized, many of which would now reflect credit on even the large towns of the United Kingdom. The principal market is held on Saturday, and is supplied with provisions and vegetables of all kinds; and also with flesh meat of all kinds by country butchers, by which means the price of meat is considerably reduced.

POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Office for the whole Island is in Thomas-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel. The mails arrive and are conveyed away by the steam packets every day in summer, and twice a week in winter. There is a daily mail to and from each of the other towns of the Island winter and summer.

The intercourse with the neighbouring Kingdom is greatly facilitated by means of Steam Packets, which go to and come from Liverpool and Douglas daily, and Fleetwood and Douglas every alternate day during the summer; the voyage to and from Liverpool being made in about seven hours, and to Fleetwood in four or five. Scotch Steamers, sailing between Liverpool and Glasgow, frequently call (especially at Ramsey) during the year, and there is a weekly communication during the summer season with Whitehaven and Dublin. There are also several trading vessels from this port to Liverpool, Whitehaven, Scotland, and Ireland. The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company was formed in 1830. The first steam packet built by them was the *Mona's Isle*, and

which was considered the prettiest boat in the channel, built by Napier of Glasgow; this vessel is now employed as a luggage boat between Liverpool and Ramsey, which is a great convenience, especially to the north side of the Island.

ENVIRONS.

The Environs of Douglas are highly picturesque, being diversified by mountain and valley, wood and stream. The circuit is not a long walk for an active pedestrian, and the beauty of the country will amply repay the trouble of a morning's rout, which will successively present all the interesting features of the vicinity, and may be arranged in the following order:—

Leaving Douglas at the west end of Athol-street, and proceeding a short distance on the Peel road, on the left hand side is passed the "Hermitage," the property of Colonel Taubman, but which is so completely enclosed by a high wall that its beauties are hidden from view. A little further on the same side, is a neat public-house, known by the name of "Brown Bobby," opposite to which are some extensive gardens, where visitors formerly resorted during the summer season, to enjoy a feast of strawberries, but it is now neglected. Adjoining the garden is a neat house called "Hill's Cottage," the residence of J. Moore, Esq., H. K. After descending the hill, the first mansion on the right, upon an eminence at a distance from the road, is "Belmont," the property and seat of G. W. Dumbell, Esq., H.K. Proceeding a little further on is Thornton Lodge, the property and residence of S. Harris, Esq. A few hundred yards further on is the beautiful villa of Burleigh, the residence of Mr. Byne. Next is Mount Vernon, the property of Dr. Curran, which, though pleasantly situated, is scarcely visible from the high road. A little further on, and directly opposite the first mile-stone, is the neat castellated mansion of Mrs. McGuffog.

A short distance further on, is the Quarter Bridge. The road leading straight forward up the hill branches off to the village of Onchan, and from thence to Ramsey. After crossing the bridge, the road leading to the left goes to Castletown, and that which is straight forward leads to Kirk Braddan church, and from thence to Peel. From this bridge there is a beautiful view of Kirby, built by the late Colonel Mark Wilks, a native of the Island, and who was governor of St. Helena when the Emperor Napoleon was committed to his charge, in 1815. It is now the property of Sir G. Drinkwater, and the residence of C. R. Ogden, Esq., Attorney-General. At the top of the flat meadow on the right is Port-e-chee (harbour of peace), formerly the residence of the Duke of Athol, now the property of Sir George Drinkwater. Proceeding onwards, is the parish of Kirk Braddan. On arriving at the house near the church, the road straight forward leads to the Strang, and Mount Rule, the property of A. Spittall, Esq. From thence to St. Luke's Chapel of Ease, and to Injebreck, the property of the last-named gentleman, and residence of Mr. Brook. After descending the hill and crossing the river Dhoo, the church appears, although almost hid from sight, being surrounded by trees. This church contain 400 sittings: it has a small gallery at the west end (See description of church, page 82). In the centre of the church-yard stands a stone with the following inscription in Runic characters, the letters still remaining in a perfect state:—*Durlifr nsaci risticrus dono Aftfie Junfin frudur sun Safrsag.* “For Admiral Durliff, this cross was erected by the son of his brother, the son of Safrsag.” There is another stone, bearing the marks of great antiquity, standing against the base of the steeple, on the south side, in a recess. The sculpture contained thereon is of a rude nature. Close to the lower entrance to the church is an upright tombstone, with the following remarkable inscription:—“Here underlyeth the body of the Rev. Patrick Thompson, minister of

God's word forty years, *at present* Vicar of Kirk Braddan, aged sixty-seven, anno 1678: deceased an. 1689." The reverend gentleman, it would appear, had been somewhat of an eccentric cast of mind, and had the stone engraved eleven years before he died. The traveller who has a taste for rural scenery would find that taste most amply gratified by a visit to this hallowed spot, where lie in deep silence many thousands who once trod the busy stage of life. On leaving the churchyard in the opposite direction by which it was entered, on the return to Douglas, the first object of attention is the beautiful lodge leading to Kirby, opposite to which is the road leading to the Vicarage-house. After leaving the lodge, the gardens belonging to Kirby are within a high stone wall on the right hand side. A little further on is the beautiful mansion of Ballaughton, a modern building, the property of G. W. Dumbell, Esq., H.K., but scarcely perceptible from the road, being surrounded by trees of a large size. After passing the lodge, the visitor arrives at Mill Mount and St. Helena, all of which, with the mill, meadow, and bridge-house, are the property of Mr. W. Duff, merchant, Douglas. The road to the right leads direct to Castletown. A few yards on this road stands the large mansion-house of Spring Valley, the property of Mrs. Wilson, and residence of C. Cary, Esq. Further on, to the right, stands, on an eminence, the beautiful villa of Harcroft, the property of Master Haworth, and residence of Captain Wallace. After crossing the main road, and although there is no appearance of a thoroughfare, by mounting a few steps, it will conduct you to a foot-path: in pursuing its tract along the river, you arrive at a small corn-mill, belonging to Pulrose farm, which lies to the right. Through a white gate, up a beautiful avenue, you arrive at the mansion-house of Pulrose, the property of John Moore, Esq. Crossing the road at the mill, over stone steps, and crossing another meadow, you arrive at the *Grove*, adjoining

the Nunnery mansion, which grounds are open to the public by prescriptive right, enjoyed from immemorial ages, and are a favourite resort in the summer season. Many a tale of love has been whispered beneath the shadows of those old trees. Leaving the Groves, you arrive at the Nunnery, the property and seat of Colonel Goldie Taubman. The name is from an ancient priory, which is said to have been built by St. Bridget in the 16th century (See page 28). The mansion-house is of modern construction, the park and gardens are extensive, and the growing timber and shrubberies in the summer season are very beautiful. The Nunnery cannot fail to arrest the attention of the antiquary who may perchance visit Mona. Waldron, in the history of the Isle of Man, tells us of a gravestone with the following inscription:—“*Illustrissima Matilda filia*; and a little lower on the same stone, “*Rex Mercie.*” This he supposes to be Matilda, the daughter of Ethelbert, of the Saxon race. Both Stowe and Hollingshed agree that she died a recluse. And on another stone was then found “*Cartesmunda virgo immaculata*;” and on the base, “*A.D. MCCXXX.*” Waldron is decidedly of opinion that this could be no other than *Cartesmunda*, the fair nun of Winchester, who fled from the violence threatened her by King John, and took refuge in this convent. The Lady Abbess was a baroness of the Isle, held courts in her own name, and possessed considerable temporal as well as spiritual authority. After quitting the Nunnery grounds, the first object presented to view is the large corn-mill belonging to the same. After passing a few houses on the right, you arrive at the bridge, which has lately been widened six or eight feet, when, instead of crossing the bridge to return to Douglas, proceed straight forward along the South Quay, you pass along the iron foundry of Mr. Gelling, and adjoining are the gas works, which supply Douglas with this necessary article. Having ascended the hill which leads to Douglas head, you pass Fort

Anne Hotel and also Harold Tower, beyond which is the light-house erected on Douglas head, the light from which can be seen at a distance of five leagues in clear weather. It was erected by the Commissioners of Harbours, in 1833, under whose management it still remains, and is of the most essential service to shipping. When the summit of the hill is reached, on which stands the tower, the visitor will then behold nearly every gentleman's residence in the neighbourhood. Here, also, the delighted eye roves over the vast expanse of water which foams around the rocks—the high lands of Wales and Cumberland hills being, in clear weather, distinctly visible.

The second day's excursion should commence by leaving Douglas at the east end of Athol-street, passing the Scotch Kirk, and along Finch-road, in which there are many respectable houses, with fine sea views, on the right hand, and a beautiful range of houses on an eminence on the left, called Mona Terrace, commanding a most delightful prospect; at the termination of which road is St. Thomas's Church. Further on lies the delightful and elegant villa of Marina, built by the late Robert Stewart, Esq., Collector and Receiver-General of Douglas: it was subsequently purchased by the Misses Dutton, and converted into a seminary for young ladies. The grounds of Villa Marina consist of several acres; and, enclosed by extensive walls, are laid out in good taste. The new buildings, the property of Mr. John Crellin and others in the immediate neighbourhood, built on the adjoining hill, add greatly to the beauty of the scene. Wending your way towards the sea from the Church, you turn to the left, and proceed along until you arrive at Castle Mona Lodge. From the Lodge, a road leads to the left, connecting the sands with the cross road from the Quarter Bridge to Kirk Onchan, and passing along Stanley-terrace, a tasteful row, consisting of about twenty houses. Behind Stanley-terrace is an extensive

piece of land, which was purchased with Castle Mona, in 1832, for building. The plan of a small town was formed, with a church and hotel, but has never been carried into execution. Several good houses and terraces have, however, been erected; and the situation is in every way eligible, that there could be little doubt of the speculation eventually succeeding. Proceeding onward, you arrive at the large and beautiful mansion of Captain Martin; and further on there is an elegant brewery belonging to Mr. Dutton. There are several other elegant houses further on, having an extensive sea view; but as the line of road is not yet built upon to its termination, we return again to Castle Mona Lodge. Proceeding along the sands, where the beach has been fenced from the sea, we pass an extensive range of elegant houses, built upon what was formerly Castle Mona Lawn, named the "Esplanade," the property of Mr. Jackson, until we arrive in front of Castle-Mona Hotel (*See page 99*). Upon a high cliff overlooking the castle stands an elegant structure, built by Mr. Jackson. The cliff is called Falcon Cliff, from the circumstance of the late Duke of Athol presenting two falcons at the coronation of George IV. After leaving Castle Mona, we arrive at a beautiful villa in the Elizabethan style, built by the late James McCrone, Esq. Proceeding along, and passing several elegant mansions, we arrive at the Crescent Hotel, now unoccupied. Further on is Mr. Steele's Crescent Academy, beyond which is Strathallan Crescent, consisting of many fine properties: at the termination is Derby Castle (*See page 99*). Retracing our steps a little backward, until we arrive at the foot of the hill, about midway up the hill, on the left hand, is the reservoir which supplies the town with water, and which is well worthy of a visit. A little higher up, on the left hand, stands the delightful villa of Summer Hill, the property of Deemster Heywood. Pursuing the road to the right, you pass the Hague, on the left hand, the pr.

erty of Mrs. Cook. Proceeding onward, you arrive at the village of Kiondroghed, the sea view from which is extensive and delightful. Adjoining the village, are the extensive nursery gardens, the property of Alexander Spittal, Esq., which contain one of the finest greenhouses on the Island. A few hundred yards below, are seen the parish church and parsonage (*See page 95*). Retracing our steps from the gardens, we proceed straight forward: leaving the road on the left by which we entered the village, we arrive at Bemahague, the property and residence of Deemster Heywood. After passing the lodge gate, we pass a road on the right, which leads to the interior of the parish, where are many beautiful residences and respectable farm-houses, which would interest the visitor, and amply repay him for his toil. After passing the entrance to the aforesaid road, you descend a few yards, and cross a bridge, and arrive at the gate leading to Glencrutchery, the property of A. Guinness, Esq., of Dublin. Proceeding onwards, you arrive at four roads.—The right leads to another picturesque part of the parish, containing many beautiful farm-houses; and also leads to the mountains. The road straight forward leads to the Quarter Bridge, or on to Castletown, Douglas, and Peel. We, however, turn to the left, and pass Belle View, which name is appropriate, as it has a most delightful view both by sea and land. By going straight forward, it leads to the sands and to Douglas. We, however, turn to the right, and shortly arrive at Woodburn, the property and residence of Mrs. Harrison. By the entrance gate is a road called "Lover's Lane," leading to Derby-square, which is tastefully laid out, and when complete will be the handsomest place about Douglas. Proceeding along the main road, we arrive at Stephen's-place, Adelaide-terrace, and Rose-mount, on the right, and pass a new road leading to Finch-road and Windsor-terrace on the left. A few hundred yards further on, we pass Buck's-place, on the

right, which is beautifully situated, having a most commanding view of the sea. We pass, also, the House of Industry, on the left (*See page 106*), and Harris-terrace, and shortly after arrive in Douglas.

CHAPTER IX.

TOUR FROM DOUGLAS TO THE SOUTH, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF CASTLETON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

It is recorded respecting Goldsmith, that he travelled over Europe on foot: and the only effectual way of becoming properly intimate with a country is by pedestrian travelling. The usual way of making the tour of the Island, is to hire a carriage capable of containing six or eight individuals, and rattle round the country in a couple of days, like people who were only desirous of counting the mile-stones. But as much of the country as is desirable to the eye may be seen on horseback, tying the bridle occasionally to a hedge or gate-post to peep at anything out of the way.

Adopting, therefore, the latter plan; crossing Douglas Bridge, and passing the Nunnery and the old Roman Catholic Chapel about half-a-mile, we arrive at two roads: that branching to the left is the old Castletown road, and that descending the hill is the new line of road. We shall first proceed with the old road, which is the shortest and most picturesque, being much nearer the shore, and containing much up-hill and down-dale, is not so well adapted for a carriage as the new road. The first object we pass worthy of observation, is Ellenbrook, on the left, the property of Mr. William Stowell; and in the hollow on the right is Oak Hill, the villa of Mrs. Bell. Having arrived at the top of the hill, we pass a Primitive Methodist Chapel: a little further, on the same side, is a neat dwelling, the property of Mr. Leece; directly opposite

to which, on the left, towards the shore, is Ballamona, the property of the above; and nearer the shore is Ballashamrock, the property of M. H. Quayle, Esq. Underneath is Port Soderick beach. Proceeding along the road, you arrive at an avenue on the right hand, leading to Hampton, the large mansion on the top of the hill, the property of Mr. Highton. Immediately opposite, on the left hand side of the road, is Southampton; and a little further on, to the right, is a handsome dwelling, both the property of Mr. Hampton. Proceeding onwards, we arrive at Cronk Bourne, to the left. A little further on, you descend into a valley, and cross a stream, which is the boundary separating Braddan from Santon, into which you now enter. The first object of notice is Oatland, to the right, the property of F. Mathews, Esq.; and you perceive, at a distance to the right behind Oatland, the jaws of a whale placed on an eminence. Proceeding onwards, you arrive at a Methodist Chapel; and to the left, at a distance, is Seafield, the property of Capt. Bacon. Proceeding onwards, you cross a rivulet, at the extremity of which is Port Grenach (sunny harbour), near which is a tumulus called Cronk-ny-Marroo (hill of the dead). After crossing the stream, you ascend a steep hill, and St. Anne's Church bursts upon your view; and when arrived at the top, the view both inland and maritime is most picturesque. Castletown, Port St. Mary, Derbyhaven, and the surrounding country, present a pleasing landscape. Passing the church on your left, you descend a deep valley: after crossing the river, you ascend on the opposite side, and join the main road.

The new road, where the old road branches off, descends into the Vale of Kewague; after which, about the middle of the next hill, you pass the neat little villa of "Middle," the property of Mrs. Tebin. A little further on, a road branches off to the right, leading to St. Mark's Chapel, part of Foxdale-Mines, Kirk Marown, and Malew. Proceeding on the main road, we behold at a distance, on an eminence to the left-

“Cronkbane,” from which there is a fine picturesque and landscape scenery. We shortly arrive at the foot of a steep hill, called Richmond Hill, where there are two public-houses, one a little above another, and where the coaches generally remain some short time on their way from Douglas to rest the horses. At the fourth mile-stone is Mount Murray, the property of Mrs. Murray. Proceeding onwards, you arrive at a small Primitive Methodist Chapel, on the left; and a little further on you arrive at the half-way house. Leaving that, in descending the hill, you arrive at the parochial school; and a little farther there is the beautiful mansion of Ballavale, better known by the name of Ballnahowin, the property of Miss Roberts. About two miles farther you join the entrance to the old road; and after proceeding about a mile you arrive at

BALLASALLA.

The village of Ballasalla is about two miles from Castletown. The venerable ruins of the old Abbey of St. Mary's give importance to this otherwise inconsiderable hamlet, and form an interesting feature in the view. The Abbey is situated very beautifully on the banks of the Castletown river, possessing all the requisites for secluded enjoyment. This retreat was founded by Mac Marus in 1098, the establishment consisting of an abbot and twelve monks, who lived by manual labour, and were remarkable for their self-denial and painful mortification. Olave, King of Man in the year 1134, gave to Ewan, Abbot of Furness in Lancashire, the Monastery of Rushen. A magnificent edifice was built at the expense of the abbot, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the Cistercian order of monks instituted. Rushen Abbey was by the same king endowed with great privileges and immunities; and the abbots received one-third of the tithes for the education of youth and for the support of the poor. Richard, Bishop of the Isles, 1527, consecrated the Abbey Church of St. Mary, Rushen, which had been 130 years in

building, from whence we may judge that it must have been more magnificent than we might be led to fancy from its present insignificant remains, or that the ancient process of building must have been snail and tortoise-like compared with the more rapid movements of the present day. In 1316 the place was plundered by one Richard de Manville, who carried off the treasure to Ireland. It was finally suppressed at the same time as the Monasteries in England, in the reign of Henry VIII. Many of the Kings of the Isles are buried in this Abbey. According to Robertson, there were still, in 1798, vestiges of a subterranean road joining the Abbey and Castle of Rushen, though nothing of the kind is now to be seen. Rushen Abbey is now in possession of the Rev. Mr. Ward. The Abbey Bridge is romantically situated, and of great antiquity. Standing on the Bridge and looking up the river the stranger will not fail to be delighted with this rich and delightful retreat. Rushen Abbey house is at present used as a ladies' seminary, and under the management of the Misses Stowell. On leaving the village at its entrance to the left, we pass the beautiful mansion of Mrs. Fellows, and at a short distance to the right, upon an eminence, stands Ballasalla house, the property of Sir George Drinkwater. About quarter of a mile further on we arrive at the Creggans, on the left, the property of William Ewart, Esq., M.P.; proceeding onwards, we pass a small square building, inclosed within a high wall, known by the name of Quayle's Folly; we perceive at a distance to the left, King William's College, and shortly arrive at a handsome row of houses, known by the name of the Green, and shortly after enter Castletown.

CASTLETOWN AND ITS VICINITY.

Castletown is a quiet town, and situated in the parish of Malew, and is the seat of the Insular Government, its original name was Rushen (its Manx name is Balla Cashtal).



CASTLETON, ISLE OF MAN.



CASTLE RUSHEN.

The first object is the Castle, a fine remnant of ancient architecture, commenced in 947 and finished in 960. The main building is a square, inclosing an inner court, flanked with four square towers. On its four sides, the highest of which is about eighty feet, and closely surrounded by a lofty ancient parapet wall defended by square machicolated towers, a ditch and modern glacis in a circular form. It underwent a six month's siege by Robert Bruce, in 1313, and was defended by the force of Lord Derby, during the civil wars. This Castle is now the prison of the Island. The prisoners are divided into four classes, and confined in the different square towers. The common debtors occupy one wing, another class viz., such as are punished for rioting, and breaking the peace and other misdemeanors, stealing, &c., and in fact, all crown prisoners, Female crown prisoners a third, and condemned felons a fourth. Castle Rushen, till within the last twenty years, was the Governor's residence. The business of the Rolls-office is at present confined to law affairs; formerly bills of sale, deeds of mortgage, and records connected with property, were also recorded there; but all these last affairs were transferred to the Record-office in Douglas, in June, 1848, where all business of this kind is now transacted. All chancery and common law courts, Deemster's courts, and various others are held in a large spacious room within its walls, and which has been fitted up in a superior style.

HOUSE OF KEYS.

Not far from the Castle stands the House of Keys, where the members meet from time to time, to transact business. It is a plain substantial building, and presents nothing attracting to the observer.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This chapel which was erected in 1698, was taken down in

of the Calf Sound is an Island called Kitterland, whereon sheep are fed. The tide runs in this channel with fearful velocity. On the western side the cliffs rise in perpendicular masses to the height of 400 feet, and its summit, which commands an extensive view of the Welsh, Scotch, and Irish mountains, is above 500 feet above the sea. On the south side of the Calf is a very large mass of rock called Barrow or Burrough, near the summit of which is an excavation in the rock, in the form of a cross, and separated from the other masses by an opening of romantic appearance. Near it is another called the Eye, perforated by a natural arch resembling the eye of a needle, from which circumstance it has its name. Two handsome lighthouses have been erected here, for the protection of vessels navigating the Irish seas; they are distant from each other 500 feet; the lower is 305, and the upper 396 above the level of the sea. They are furnished with double revolving lights, which make a revolution in two minutes like stars of the first magnitude, and at their greatest splendour, may be seen at the distance of seven leagues; the bearing of the upper light is north east, half east from the dangerous rocks called the Chickens, from which it is nearly a mile and a-half distant. Though the Calf was once fortified,* the only remains of any building of antiquity now to be seen, are the ruins called Bushel's house, situated on the highest part, and within a few yards of a rugged cliff overlooking the sea. The entrance to it is narrow, and the place appears to have had only one small room, and closet, scarcely sufficient to hold a bed, and was said to have been the retreat of a person in Queen Elizabeth's reign, who imposed on himself a penance for having killed a beautiful woman in a fit of jealousy. The Calf is tithe free, and is at present let to Mr. Shepherd, who.

* Before the south promontory lies a little Island called the Calf of Man, which is defended by a good garrison.—*Gibson's Camden*, page 1441.

chiefly depends upon the sale of feathers and rabbits, as the means of paying his rent. Upwards of 2000 rabbits are caught annually, between the months of October and April. The Calf Island is the property of C. Cary, Esq.. The only occupants of the Island, in addition to the present tenant and family, are the two light keepers, and their families. We shall now retræe our steps down the declivity towards the main land, and take boat for Port St. Mary. The sail from the Calf to Port St. Mary, is singularly beautiful, on account of the savage wildness and romantic grandeur of the beetling rocks which overhang the sea. On this part of the coast, part of the Spanish Armada was wrecked in the reign of Elizabeth, hence denominated to this day Spanish Head. One of the greatest natural curiosities of the Island is here to be seen, the **SPLIT ROCKS**; these fissures in some places are 300 feet in height, and are several feet wide, in many parts the bottom cannot be seen. In the reign of Ivar III. Prince of Wales, a remarkable earthquake is said to have taken place in Man, which is most probably the cause of this phenomenon.

PORt ST. MARY.

This is a small fishing town. The harbour has been much improved by the exertions of the late Edward Gawne, Esq.. Considerable quantities of lime are burnt in the neighbourhood and exported to various parts of the Island. The principal portion of the inhabitants are employed in the fishery; herrings, cod, and lobsters, which latter are chiefly exported to Dublin. There is a Wesleyan, and also a Primitive Methodist chapel in this village. Leaving Port St. Mary, we pass the Wesleyan chapel and a large school-house on the right, and a good substantial inn on the left, the property of James Holmes, Esq.; proceeding straight forward, and take the second opening to the left we reach.

PORT ERIN,

Which derives its name from being opposite Ireland. It is a small fishing village, with a good bay; the copper and lead mines of Bradda, are about a mile distant, and run nearly north and south. They are seldom worked, the company's attention being principally directed to the Foxdale mines. Boats are generally taken at this place by parties desirous of visiting the Calf Island. There is a Primitive Methodist Chapel at this place, and a comfortable inn. In returning, the traveller takes the turn to the left, which brings him shortly to Ballakilley on the right, the property of John Clucas, Esq., and a few yards further on is Kirk Christ Rushen Church, see page 96; while in this locality the traveller should visit Fairy Hill, see page 97. Proceeding from Rushen Church, you turn to the left, and take a circuituous turn until you come into the main road close to a Wesleyan Chapel, called Ballaperson; then follow the road which leads to the eastward, you pass the elegant mansion of Ballacurry on your left, the property of Mrs. Gawne; a short distance further on you pass the mansion-house of Ballagawne, the property of the above; proceeding onward you pass Bell Abbey, a few hundred yards to the left, the property of M. Dawson, Esq., and arrive at the village of Colby, with its beautiful glen. A mile up on the left hand, are some interesting Druidical remains of considerable magnitude, after crossing the river over the bridge, you behold two chapels that to the right is the Wesleyan's, the other is the Primitive Methodist's. After proceeding about a mile you arrive at the Parish church of Arbory, the house adjoining the yard is the vicarage, and a few yards further to the left you behold the handsome villa of Parville, the property and residence of G. Quirk, Esq. A few yards onwards, you enter the village of Ballabeg, and to the right is the Friary, the property of C. Greetham, Esq. After proceeding a short distance, you come to two roads, one

straight forward leads to Castletown, that to the left to Malew church, which latter road you must take, and in a short time you arrive at a gate, on the right hand, leading to Ballown or Crescent Cottage, the property of Thomas Moore, Esq., H.K. After a few minutes' walk you arrive at Malew church, where are four roads; but the traveller is recommended to stop at Castletown for the night, and start for Peel next morning, therefore, by turning to the right, you pass the vicarage and church, and shortly arrive at Castletown, and wend your way to the George Hotel, or Union Inn, where you will find ample accommodation for the night.

CHAPTER X.

TOUR FROM CASTLTOWN TO PEEL, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF
PEEL AND THE VICINITY.

Leaving Castletown for Peel, you again pass Kirk Malew church, and the vicarage house. Proceeding straight forward, (leaving the road to the right which leads to Ballasalla and Rushen Abbey,) you arrive at the limestone quarries, a mile and a half from Castletown; opposite the quarries, to the right hand, is Ballahot, the residence of Mr. Jefferson. Proceeding onwards, you arrive at a Wesleyan chapel, and further on a Primitive Methodist chapel. St. Mark's chapel lies considerably to the right of the road, on the banks of a rivulet; see page 89. The road passes near Baroole, which it is supposed meant originally the Apple Tree Road. *Mannanan Beg Mac y Leir*, the Druidical chief, had his hut or wigwam palace on the east of Baroole. Ascending the acclivity you cross the mountain by a good road, and near to the sixth mile stone, pass Foxdale Mines. On the right, where is also a neat school-house lately erected, where the children of the miners are educated; there is also a large mine on the left at the

top of the hill called Ballamoar Foxdale. Proceeding onward until you arrive at Hamilton bridge, at the foot of the northern acclivity of South Baroole, a torrent from the mountain forms a beautiful waterfall, and contiguous to which is a small Wesleyan chapel. Proceeding onward you take the first road to the left, which leads to Kirk Patrick church, you pass many beautiful seats and villas on your left hand, and a large farm house on the right. Proceeding onward you arrive at a road to the left, leading to the vicarage, a neat modern building; and higher up the road is the beautiful mansion of Miss Thomas: it has a most commanding and extensive view, embracing all the surrounding country, the town of Peel, and coast of Scotland. Proceeding forward you pass Ballamoar, the property of Mr. Richardson, where is ocular demonstration that timber of every description will thrive on the Island if properly cultivated. Proceeding onward you arrive at the Church of Patrick, where are two roads, one to the right leading to Peel, the other leading to Glenmay, which latter road we will pursue. By keeping straight forward about a mile, you pass on the right a neat whitewashed mansion, named Gordon, the property of Mrs. Radcliffe; you afterwards pass a Wesleyan and a Primitive Methodist chapel on the right, until you arrive at Rheaby Moor, a little below the road, to the right, the property of R. Quirk, Esq., H.K.; a few hundred yards beyond you arrive at the beautiful waterfall of

GLENMAY.

A small rivulet descends from the hills and enters this secluded little glen at a short distance from the sea. The rivulet has worn the channel into a deep chasm, which is now beautifully overhanging with a profusion of trees, underwood, and wild flowers: and at the deepest part, a pretty high cascade is formed by a ledge of rocks running across it. In a broader part of the glen, lower down towards the sea, are some neat

cottages, surrounding a corn mill, the wheel of which is driven by the current : and never did poet fancy a more perfect picture of shelter and repose. The stream dances past the walls of the cottages, the brows of the chasm overhang and defend.



THE WATERFALL.

them, the trees wave over them amid winds which are scarcely felt. It is a place where the contemplative recluse, whose passion is to dwell alone with, and worship nature, might well fancy himself in heaven. It is a spot much frequented by strangers ; and all who arrive in Mona ought to visit this place almost in preference to any other. From Glenmay there is a mountain path through Glen Rushen, and across South Baroole to Kirk Arbory and Castletown, where the tourist will enjoy some of the finest mountain and sea views in the country. There is also from this spot, a road leading to

Dalby, where the chapel of ease is situated, and well worthy the visitor's notice. Having now beheld this interesting sight, we retrace our way back to the church which lies to the right, and proceeding straightforward we arrive at a place on the left called the "Raggatt," a beautiful avenue overhung with shrubbery leading to the mansion, the property of Captain Cameron, H.K.; by looking to the left you behold upon a high hill a building which has the appearance of a landmark, and which was erected upwards of forty years ago, by an eccentric individual of the name of Corrin, and which goes by the appellation of Corrin's Tower, or Corrin's Folly; after it was erected he caused the remains of his wife and child which had been deposited in Patrick church-yard, to be exhumed, and removed to the top of the hill, where they were re-enterred, and over them are placed two black stones, with the usual inscription engraved thereon; in the year 1844, Corrin himself died and was interred in the same place. Proceeding forward you pass over a very high bridge crossing the river Neb, which empties itself in Peel. To the left of the bridge, upon a rising ground, is plainly seen a new and elegant mansion called "Glenfaba House," the property of Captain Cameron, a few hundred yards further on, after ascending a steep hill, you arrive at the residence of Richard Harrison, Esq., High-bailiff, H.K.; which lies a little to the right, and in a short time you find yourself in Peel, opposite the Peel Castle Hotel.

PEEL.

This town was anciently called Holme Town, and is in the parish of German, twelve miles from Castletown, and eleven from Douglas. It is a fishing town; the fish caught are principally herrings, of the finest quality; and quantities of various kinds of fish of every description which are bought and conveyed by fishmongers to Douglas, where they meet with a ready sale. In former times it was famous on account of its

castle, which now holds a distinguished rank among the antiquarian curiosities of the Island more than from any intrinsic beauty it possesses as a ruin. Its situation, however, is fine, and picturesque, and in feudal times must have been of great importance as a place of strength, the remains of which, even now, "look great in ruin, noble in decay." It occupies a small rocky islet, about 200 yards in diameter, and situated 100 yards on the north side of the mouth of the harbour, being separated from it by the Peel or Neb river, which is very shallow at low water. The entrance thereto is by a flight of steps, now almost completely decayed. A bridge has been recently erected across the river, and the castle may also be approached by a ferry-boat. The walls are from three to four feet thick, and are flanked with towers, and are supposed to have been built by Thomas Earl of Derby, in 1500. They inclose an area of about five acres. The space within the walls is full of ruins of masonry, much dilapidated, and in the centre is a pyramidal mound of earth about seventeen yards at the base, surmounted by a ditch five feet and a-half broad, supposed to have been either a tumulous raised over the ashes of some illustrious chief, or from the summit of which harangues were made to the populace. The island on which the ruins of the castle stands is connected with the mainland by means of a wall built about 1807. Till the re-vestment, a body of native soldiers was always garrisoned in Peel Castle, in the pay of the Lord of the Isle, but since that period the garrison has been removed, and the walls allowed to crumble into decay. Within the area are the ruins of two small churches dedicated to St. Patrick, supposed to have been the first Christian churches in the Island, and the bishop's palace, which must have been a very humble dwelling. The churches, although roofless, and in a very dilapidated state, contain some characteristics of the Norman style of architecture. There are also the ruins of a cathedral, erected

about 1245, by Bishop Simon. Waldron describes it as having been richly ornamented, and abounding in ornaments and inscriptions. The interior is yet occasionally used as a burying-place, particularly for mariners and others who have perished



PEEL CASTLE.

on the coast. Beneath the eastern part is the ancient ecclesiastical prison, constructed with all the severity of monkish times and priestly rigour. It is a vault eighteen feet deep, approached by a very dark winding-stair, the roof of which is supported on low pillars only twenty-one inches above the ground; the bottom is extremely rough, and in one corner is a well or spring, which must have made a deplorable addition to the natural humidity of the place, where neither light nor air was admitted but through a small window deep set in the wall at the east end. Waldron also says, in his account of this place, that there were other cells under the two churches, adapted to the purposes of punishment. Bishop Wilson was the last prelate who was enthroned in this cathedral, which is now entirely unroofed and hastening to decay. Within the Cathedral is the tomb of Bishop Rutter, over which was for-



PEEL CASTLE, ISLE OF MAN.



merly a brass plate, supposed to be lost or stolen, but was found by some boys in the well near the sally port of this ancient structure. The venerable relic is in a good state of preservation, and the engraving is very perfect. The only injury the plate has sustained, is at one corner, which has been broken off, and is now in the possession of Richard Harrison, Esq., High Bailiff of Peel.

In Hac Domo Quam a verum
Accepi confratribus meis s
Resurrectionis A.D. vitam
Jacco sam : Permissione Diojna
Episcopus Hugus Insulæ
Siste Lector } — { vide ; A.C. Ride
Palatium Episcopi

Obiit xxx[—]e Die Mensis, May, 1662.

In the reign of Richard II., the Earl of Warwick was imprisoned for a short time in Peel Castle, but was recalled with honour. A more illustrious and unfortunate prisoner was Eleanor Cobham, the wife of Humphrey, Duke of Gloster, who, on the charge of witchcraft was sentenced by Henry VI. to perpetual confinement, Sir John Stanley acting as jailor. She lingered fourteen years. Her melancholy story is alluded to by Shakspeare (vide King Henry VI. part II). A strange account has been related by Waldron and as it may amuse the reader, is given in the author's own words.* The harbour of

* It is said that an apparition called in the Manx language the Mauthe Dhoo, in the shape of a large black spaniel, with curled shaggy hair, was used to haunt Peel Castle, and had been seen in every room, but particularly in the guard chamber, where, as soon as candles were lighted, it came and lay down before the fire in presence of the soldiers, who at length, by being so much accustomed to the sight of it, lost great part of the terror they were seized with at its first appearance. They still however, retained a certain awe as believing it was an evil spirit, which only waited permission to do them hurt, and for that reason forebore

Peel, affording shelter to vessels of considerable burden, is formed by a pier, 400 yards long, varying from seven to ten yards in breadth; at the extremity of which is the harbour light. A jetty, forty yards in length, was erected in 1830, at an expense of £550. There are about 100 herring-boats, from sixteen to thirty tons burden; each belonging to this port. The town is, in its appearance, prepossessing. The

swearing and profane discourse while in its company. But though they endured the shock of such a guest when altogether in a body, none cared to be left alone with it. It being the custom, therefore, for one of the soldiers to lock the gates of the castle at a certain hour and carry the keys to the captain to whose apartment the way led through the church, they agreed among themselves that whoever was to succeed the ensuing night, his fellow should accompany him that went first, and by this means no man would be exposed singly to danger. The Mauthe Dhoo was always seen to come out from that passage, at the close of day, and return to it again, as soon as morning dawned; which made them look on this place as its peculiar residence. One night a fellow being drunk, and by the strength of his liquor rendered more daring than ordinarily laughed at the simplicity of his companions, and although it was not his turn to go with the keys, would needs take that office upon him to testify his courage. All the soldiers endeavoured to dissuade him, but the more they said, the more resolute he seemed, and swore that he desired nothing more than that the Mauthe Dhoo would follow him as it had done the others, for he would try whether it were dog or devil. After having talked in a very reprobate manner for some time, he snatched up the keys and went out of the guard room. In some time after his departure a great noise was heard, but nobody had the boldness to see what occasioned it, till the adventurers returned. They demanded the knowledge of him; but as loud and noisy as he had been at leaving them, he was now become sober and silent enough; for he was never heard to speak more, and though all the time he lived, which was three days, he was entreated by all who came near him to speak, or if he could not do that, to make some signs by which they might understand what had happened to him; yet nothing intelligible could be got from him: only that by the distortions of his limbs and features, it might be guessed that he died in agonies more than is common in a natural death. The Mauthe Dhoo was however, never seen in the castle, nor would any one attempt to

Northern Deemster holds his courts here occasionally, and the High Bailiff, every Saturday, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The parochial church, dedicated to St. Peter, situated in the town, is not distinguished for its architecture. A free grammar school was founded in 1746 by Philip Moore, Esq., who endowed it with £500, directing the interest to be paid to a master qualified to teach the Latin language, and such other learning as may prepare youth for the service of their country in church and state; the bishop and the Keys are trustees. A mathematical school was founded in 1763, by the Rev. James Moore, of Dublin, who bequeathed the ground-rent of three houses in that city, producing then, £20 (Irish) per annum. He ordered also his books to be sold or exchanged for mathematical books and instruments for its use. John Stevenson, Esq., of Ashley Park, in the County of Surrey, bequeathed £100 for the instruction of two additional boys; and Caesar Corris, Esq., in 1826, gave also £100 for the instruction of two boys of his own kindred, in default of such, for any other boys of the town. The school has been recently rebuilt. Philip Christian, Esq., in 1652, left two houses in Lovell's Inn, Paternoster-row, London, to the master and wardens of the Cloth Workers Company, in trust, for the yearly payment of £20 to two poor boys, natives of the Isle of Man, as an apprentice fee of £10 each, with an order that if there should not be a free school in the town of Peel,

go through that passage; for which reason it was closed up and another way made. This accident happened about 1670.—*Waldron's description of the Isle of Man, folio edition, London, 1731.*

This tale is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, in his "Lay of the Last Minstrel":

But none of all the astonished train,
Were so dismayed as Deloraine.
His blood did freeze his brain did burn,
'Twas feared his mind would ne'er return,
For he was speechless, ghastly wan,
Like him of whom the story ran,
That speak the spectre hound in Man.

the money should be paid towards the establishment of such a school; £18 of which sum to be paid to the master, and £2 per annum to be appropriated to the purchase of books. An elegant new national school has been erected at the entrance into the town, on the Kirk Michael road. Bishop Wilson bequeathed £50 for the instruction of poor girls; and Mr. Wm. Cain left a small piece of land for teaching children. There are several good inns, where excellent accommodation may be obtained.

CHAPTER XI.

TOUR FROM PEEL TO RAMSEY, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN.

On leaving Peel on the Douglas road, you pass the seat of C. Watt¹ Worth, Esq., on the left, a short distance from the highroad. Nothing of interest is to be seen until you arrive at St. John's, a distance of two miles, on ascending the hill just before you arrive at the Tynwald Mount, you pass a Wesleyan chapel on the right, adjoining the highroad; a few yards further you arrive at the Mount, which for description see page 45. About quarter of a mile further on you arrive at four cross ways, that to the right leads to Castletown, or straight forward to Douglas, and that to the left to Ramsey, which road we pursue. The first part of which for about two miles through a deep and solitary glen. In the bottom, on the right hand side, runs a small river; at the end of the valley is a wooden bridge, suspended on chains, leading to the romantic and beautiful cascade of Rhenass, which leaps down the mountain, whence it takes its origin. The fall is from a considerable height, and its picturesque beauty and wild melody receive an additional effect from the solitude of the surrounding scenery. The spot is difficult to be found, but a guide

may be obtained at the public-house before you arrive at the bridge. Leaving the bridge, you arrive at the neat Swiss cottage, the property of Mr. Marsden, of Liverpool. After ascending a steep hill upwards of a mile in length, passing a Wesleyan chapel on your left, called Lambfell chapel, you arrive at a schoolhouse, which is also used as a chapel of ease to German, called Cronk-e-Voddey, the present chaplain, is *See Appendix*. As you proceed, the country improves; you pass several respectable farm-houses, and a Wesleyan chapel, until you arrive at Cronk Urleigh, or hill of the eagle; it lies upon the right hand, a short distance from the road, concealed by trees (see page 93). Proceeding onwards you arrive at the Mitre Hotel, kept by Mr. Cain, near to which is a neat court-house, wherein the Consistory court is held the last Thursday in every month, and in which the Northern Deemster occasionally holds his courts. The village of Kirk Michael is rendered interesting as having been the home scene of Bishop Wilson's active benevolence for half a century; and few pass through it without paying a visit to the humble tomb of such a man. The church is in the centre of the village, and is a newly-erected building in the cathedral style of architecture *See page 94*. After leaving the village you behold a large mansion, appropriately called the Whitehouse, at a distance from the road, on the right, the property of Evan Gill, Esq. C.P. and H.K. Upon the left hand side of the road is the vicarage, a newly-erected mansion. Proceeding onwards you behold a lofty house, built on an eminence to the right, called Cooly Lodge, the property of Mrs. Anderson. A few yards further you arrive at the episcopal palace, or Bishop's Court, as it is more commonly called. It is annexed to a domain of more than 300 acres. (See page 93.) About a mile beyond Bishop's Court is the village of Ballaugh, close to which is the new church (see page 80). The road to the left leads to Jurby, which church is seen on very high ground, about

three miles distant. The road to the right leads up Ballaugh glen, where, at the termination thereof, is situated the beautiful villa of Ravensdale, the property of Lieut.-Col. Campbell. In the village of Ballaugh is a neat Wesleyan Chapel, and a few yards on the left stands a Primitive Methodist chapel. There is also a good Inn, called the North Inn, kept by Mr. Bishop. Pursuing the road straight forward, we pass the beautiful residence, to the right, of Mrs. M'Lean. The next object of attraction is Coolbane, on the left, the property of Mr. Harrison. Further on is the village of Sulby; at the entrance thereto is a Wesleyan chapel opposite to which is a road, on the left hand, leading to Jurby, the road to the right hand leads up the romantic glen of Sulby, a visit to which would diversify the ride; there is a fine waterfall which issues through a beautiful natural bridge, and the scenery is splendid and magnificent. Pursuing your way up the glen, it will carry you to the top of Sneafeld, the prospect from which is enchanting and glorious, it embraces an extent and scope of prospect, not equalled in the British dominions; for here in the centre of the empire we have a birds eye view over a surface of not less than three thousand square miles, the shores and hills of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales being distinctly visible. On the South you view the giant range of Snowden and the surrounding country of Wales. On the West are the mountains of Morne in Ireland that overlook the valleys and plains of the province of Ulster. On the north we have the shores of Galloway, Kirkcudbright, and some glimpses of the Cheviot hills. On the east we view St. Bees Head in Cumberland, in the back ground the bold outline of Helvellyn, and the black summit of Ingleborough. In the extreme south the bay and harbour of St. Mary's in the Island, is distinctly visible, and in a direct line with the Carnarvon hills, the frowning Castle and peaceful tower of Rushen, the scene of so many eventful circumstances in the annals of

Man: Douglas is also visible, and the village of Laxey; and veering round with the compass, Ramsey, the theatre of so many battles for the crown and throne of the Island. Beyond Ramsey, we see the extensive plain of the north; and at the bottom of that gully, which intersects two ranges of hills, lies Sulby, hid from our sight by these mountain masses in the foreground; and turning to the west again, are the pleasantly situated precincts of Kirk Michael; further to the south again, Peel Castle, with its turrets and towers, and Curran's Folly beyond.

A few hundred yards further on, we arrive at the Chapel of Ease to Lezayre. Arriving at Sulby bridge, on the left there is a road to Kirk Andreas, Kirk Bride, and the Point of Ayre. Sulby is in the parish of Lezayre, which may be considered as the garden of the Island: the soil is fertile and the produce abundant. Crossing Sulby bridge (where is situated a small neat inn, called Ginger Hall,) to Ramsey the base of the mountain is prettily wooded, and adorned with many pleasant country residences of the Manx and English gentry. At the base of the mountain, on the right hand, is Glenduff, the small neat villa of Mr. M'Whannell; a little further on to the left is a handsome villa built in the Elizabethian style, and a few yards, on the same side, is east Glen-trammon, the property of J. Corlett, Esq., and on the right upon a rising ground is west Glen-trammon, the property of J. Teare, Esq., H.K., which has a most commanding view of the north part of the Island. After passing the church on the right, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, see page 85, you shortly arrive at the gate leading to Glen-trammon, on the left, the large, beautiful, and extensive mansion of W. Farrant, Esq., H.K.; after a short drive you pass the handsome castellated mansion of John Christian, Esq., late deemster (who resigned in consequence of age and infirmity); after which the visitor enters the town of Ramsey.

RAMSEY

Is a pleasantly situated town, on the eastern coast, at the mouth of the river Sulby, in the parish of Kirk Maughold, it is the Capital of the northern district, and ranks in importance next to Douglas. The town is somewhat irregularly built, but the streets are wide, clean, and well paved, and contain many handsome shops, which would not disgrace any town in England: great improvements have recently been made by enlarging the market-place; the surrounding country is picturesque, and in a high state of cultivation. The neighbourhood is remarkable as the scene of numerous battles fought between the Deans and Scots when the latter had possession of the Island, see page 11. The harbour has been greatly improved by the construction of an additional pier within the last few years, and is now accessible to vessels of considerable burden. The quay, on which is a lighthouse is commodious, the bay spacious and the anchorage good; in the centre of the town is a Court-house, where the Deemster for the northern division holds his court, occasionally and the High-Bailiff every Saturday. A chapel dedicated to St. Paul is situated in the market-place, and was erected in 1819 by subscription with a grant of £300 from the society for the enlargement of churches and chapels, in consideration of providing 100 free seats for the poor. It is a neat edifice with a tower, and contains sittings for 500 persons, but has recently been considerably enlarged. The old chapel, consecrated by Bishop Wilson, 1753, in the 93rd year of his age, now almost in ruins just without the town, is used only as a burying place for strangers. There is also a small chapel dedicated to St. Peter, which is at present closed. There is an elegant chapel lately built by the Wesleyan Methodists in the new street leading to Douglas. The Scotch Seceders have also a neat chapel. as have also the Primitive Methodists. There is a stone bridge with three arches thrown across the Sulby at Ramsey,



RAMSEY BAY & TOWN

which leads to Andreas, Bride, and Point of Ayre. The Grammar School was founded by Mr. Charles Cowle. There is also a national School for boys and girls, on Dr. Bell's system of education supported by voluntary subscription. There are some good inns in this town. (See Appendix.) At the back of Ramsey immediately under the base of the mountain are the estates of Ballure and Cloughbane, two of the sweetest properties on the Island. Around by these under the mountain cliffs is a favourite walk, which for picturesque beauty surpasses any other the public have access to; from thence the town below and plain beyond, are seen to great advantage. The walk from Ballure to Cloughbane should be denominated the *Lovers' Walk*. The mountain overhanging Ballure and Cloughbane was called Lhergy Frizzel, but has lately been named Albert Hill, and the Glen below Victoria Glen, from the occasion of Prince Albert having ascended its summit in the summer of 1847, the Royal Squadron being at anchor in Ramsey bay on their way from Scotland. The Prince availed himself of the opportunity, went on shore and ascended the hill. On Easter Monday, 24th April, 1848, the foundation stone of the Albert Tower was laid by the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, in the presence of a vast multitude of people from all parts of the Island. The day was kept as a holiday, the shops in Ramsey being all shut. The various clubs of the northern parishes attended on the occasion, with bands playing, and banners flying, and formed an imposing procession from St. Paul's square, (where they formed) and marched in order to the hill, where having arrived, the Rev. Wm. Kermode, chaplain of St. Pauls offered up a most appropriate and impressive prayer. The inscription which is engrossed in Manx and English, and deposited in a hermetically sealed glass bottle is as follows:

"The first stone of a Tower erected by the loyal lieges of the Isle of man, to commemorate to auspicious visit of Her

most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to the shores of this Island, and the landing of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort Albert, at Ramsey, on the 20th day of September, 1847, was laid by Mrs. Eden, the Lady of the Honourable and Right Reverend Robert John Eden, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, on the 24th day of April, 1848."

Several speeches were delivered on the occasion. The procession then re-formed and returned to town in the same order. Thus ending one of the most interesting ceremonies, one of the most cordially united in by all classes of the community that ever took place in the Island.

Albert Hill overlooks the town of Ramsey, which is spread out like a map at the spectator's feet, and commands a view of the entire Northern Districts, the Point of Ayre and an immense expanse of sea being visible, while in the distance the hills and Mull of Galloway are conspicuous. The surrounding country is well wooded and richly cultivated. No town in the Island has made more progress in improvement within the last ten years than Ramsey; spacious new houses have been erected in all directions, and a very extensive commerce is now carried on. The Isle of Man Steam Packet Company of Douglas, have placed one of their steamers on the Ramsey station, which plies weekly between that port and Liverpool. The Scotch packets call at Ramsey two or three times weekly during summer on their way to and from Glasgow and Liverpool. From Ramsey to Kirk Bride and Kirk Andreas is a very pleasant ride, both being about five miles from Ramsey.

CHAPTER XII.

FROM RAMSEY TO DOUGLAS, BY WAY OF LAXEY.

From Ramsey, proceeding by the new road towards Douglas, passing some beautiful scenery, near Ballure bridge, you have the lofty mountain of North Baroole, on the right hand, after

ascending the hill; about a mile from Ramsey, you perceive a road on the left passing Folieu, and the villas of Bellvue and Lewague, it will lead direct to Kirk Maughold Church, for description of which see page 92. About 3 miles further on the main road, we pass Ballaglass, where there is a waterfall surrounded by woodland scenery forming the highest and most picturesque cascade on the Island, which, if the party has leisure, is worth visiting, proceeding onwards you pass a small Wesleyan chapel on the right, and shortly arrive at Corna Bridge. About two miles further on is the Dhoon rivulet; and a few hundred yards below the bridge is one of the highest falls of water in the Island, leaping into a very deep ravine, which is not generally known, and were the banks and glens here well wooded the scenery would be very picturesque. Near the bridge is a small chapel of ease to Kirk Maughold, called the Dhoon. After ascending a very steep hill, you come to the residence of the Chaplain, about 7 miles from Ramsey. (*See Appendix.*) On descending the hill above Laxey, the road passes through a small ruin of the Druidical kind, but to which no name has been given. It is on this coast that oysters and lobsters are found, and there are extensive banks of flat-fish 3 or 4 miles from the land, as well as midway to the Cumberland shore, which are much frequented by the trawl boats from Liverpool, the Lancashire coast, and other places.

LAXEY.

This is a village of little trade in the Parish of Kirk Lonan. A short distance up the glen, on the river side, are the Paper Mills, under the management of Messrs. J. and A. Lewthwaite, and about a mile higher up are the Lead Mines, carried on by a Company in Douglas. The mines contain copper and lead ore, which latter is rich in silver, varying from 80 to 120 ounces to the ton, and a great body of black jack, or blonde. Laxey glen presents a good landscape picture, with Snafield and other mountains for a background. After ascending the

steep road from the glen (at the mouth of which is Laxey) the parish church is observed lying on the table land to the right, at a short distance from the main road, and adjoining to which is a Wesleyan chapel. A few hundred yards further on is the Parish school-house, on the left hand, close to which relics have been dug up. (*See page 88.*) There is a relic also of antiquity, consisting of a circle of stones, about half-a-mile from Laxey, on the Ramsey road. Proceeding from the school-house, you shortly arrive at the "Cloven Stones." (*See page 87.*) A few hundred yards further on you pass a Primitive Methodist chapel, on the right hand side. A little further on you pass Ballamenagh, on the left, the property and seat of Godfrey Tate, Esq. C.P. Presently you pass a small stream, which divides the Parish of Lonan from Onchan. About two miles further on you arrive at the village of

KIRK ONCHAN,

which is pleasantly situated about two miles from Douglas, the high grounds commanding interesting and extensive views of the bay and harbour of Douglas. The new church and vicarage lie to the left. (*See page 94.*) Whether the main or shore road to Douglas be taken from hence, everything will be found described in the foregoing pages of this work, in describing the vicinity of Douglas.

CHAPTER XIII.

DOUGLAS TO ST. JOHN'S, INCLUDING KIRK MAROWN, ETC. CONCLUSION.

Having made the circuit of the Island both by sea and land, there remains now only the parish of Marown to be noticed by the tourist, which lies between Douglas and St. John's, part of the road to which (as far as Kirk Braddan) has already been described. About half-a-mile beyond the church is the farm of Snugborough, which lies a short distance from the road on the right. A short distance further on are the Union Mills, which

derives its name probably from having a corn and woollen cloth mill under one roof, which latter has been manufactured to a small extent for many years. In pursuing the left hand road, previous to descending to the mills, the visitor will arrive at the northern acclivity of Mount Murray, on which is Glen Darragh, the vale of oaks. (*See page 91.*) A short distance from the mills, on the right, are a few neat villas, which have been lately erected. A little onward to the left lies Brookmoor; and a little further up the hill, on the right, is Ballavagher; and on the left, adjoining the road, is Ballafreer Cottage. Further on, at the top of the hill, lies Ballafreer to the right, and Ballahutchin on the left. Proceeding onward, the visitor will perceive on the left, upon an eminence, Hope Lodge, the seat of Captain Hay. To the left, in the meadow, is Ballaquinney Moar, the residence of Mrs. Millar; and at some distance above, is Ellerslie, the residence of Mr. Faulder, above which is seen Marown Church. To the right of the road is a mansion, commonly known by the name of the "House that Jack built." Between the fourth and fifth milestone is Eyrerton, on the right, and on the left Crosby Wesleyan Chapel, opposite to which are a number of neat cottages. Proceeding onwards, you arrive at the Half-way-house, kept by Mr. Burrows; and a little further on is the old church of St. Trinian. (*See page 90.*) Near the sixth milestone is Northop, to the left; to the right are Greeba Mountains. Proceeding onwards, you pass Banfield-place and a Wesleyan chapel, on the right; and a few yards further on is Norfolk-place, the seat of Dr. Burman; and about a mile beyond that is Ballacraine, the cross four ways. From this place the visitor will find the road to Ramsey previously described.

TRIP ROUND THE ISLAND.

As a conclusion to a tour through the Island, and a physical description of its shores, the visitor will find a trip round it a most pleasant excursion, and to a mind delighting to contemplate the majesty of nature, the rugged rocks present a scene of sublime views which cannot be equalled. From the sea the altitude of the

mountains rise before the voyager, in sailing along the shore, the glens and bases of the hills present many objects of rural beauty, and scenes of romantic grandeur. One of the Isle of Man Packet Company's steamers sails on this delightful trip nearly every week during the summer months, and the fares are moderate, the time occupies from eight to ten hours.

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population as taken at the last census, in 1841, with the corresponding number in 1726, 1757, 1784, 1792, 1792, 1821, and 1831. The letter *p* and *t* signifies parish and town:—

PLACES.	1727	1757	1784	1792	1821	1831	1841	Incr. since 1726
Andreas, <i>p</i>	976	1067	1300	1555	2229	2217	2332	1365
Arbory, <i>p</i>	661	785	912	1443	1455	1511	1615	954
Bailaugh, <i>p</i>	806	773	871	1005	1487	1416	1516	710
Braddan, <i>p</i>	780	1121	1214	5045	1754	1927	2122	1345
Douglas, <i>t</i>	810	1814	2850		6054	6776	8647	7836
Bride, <i>p</i>	612	620	652	687	1001	1039	1153	541
German, <i>p</i>	510	925	2474	2505	1849	1791	1896	1386
Peel, <i>t</i>	475	805			1909	1722	2133	1658
Jurby, <i>p</i>	483	467	637	713	1108	1097	1063	580
Lezayre, <i>p</i>	1309	1481	1680	1721	2206	2657	2323	1014
Lonan, <i>p</i>	547	869	1219	1408	1846	1923	2230	1883
Malew, <i>p</i>	890	1466	1861	3333	2649	2778	3085	2195
Castletown, <i>t</i>	785	915	1318		2036	2062	2283	1498
Marown, <i>p</i>	658	841	841	842	1201	1216	1318	
Maughhld, <i>p</i>	529	759	1079	2007	1514	1341	1585	1056
Ramsey, <i>t</i>	460	882	894		1523	1755	2104	1644
Michael, <i>p</i>	643	826	980	1003	1427	1317	1376	738
Onchan, <i>p</i>	370	434	580	690	1451	1482	2589	2219
Patrick, <i>p</i>	745	954	1452	2153	2031	2195	2768	2023
Rushen, <i>p</i>	813	1007	1451	1590	2508	2732	3079	2266
St. Ann, <i>p</i>	276	507	589	512	800	798	769	393
Total,.....	13971	19144	24924	27913	40081	41758	47986	33097

APPENDIX.

Manx Legislature.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE HON. CHARLES HOPE, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.
SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY, WM. WATSON CHRISTIAN, ESQ.

COUNCIL.
Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. R. J. Eden, Lord Bishop.
Charles R. Ogden, Esq. Attorney General.
His Honour John Joseph Heywood, Esq. First Deemster.
His Honour William Leece Drinkwater, Esq.; second Deemster.
George Quirk, Esq. Receiver-General and Water Bailiff.
His Honour Mark Hildesley Quayle, Esq. Clerk of the Rolls.
Rev. Joseph Moore, Archdeacon.
Thomas Arthur Corlett, Esq. Vicar General.
William W. Christian, Esq. Clerk of the Council.

HOUSE OF KEYS.
Those marked (*) are members of the Bar.
John Goldie Taubman, speaker, Nunnery.
*Geo. W. Dumbell, secretary, Belmont.
John Moore, Hill's Cottage.
William Farrant, M. Ballamoar, Jurby.
John Teare, Glentrammon, Lezayre.

Edward M. Gawne, Kentraugh, Rushen.
*William W. Christian, Ballacurry, Andreas.
Thomas Moore, M. Crescent Cottage, Malew.
*John Kelly, H.B. Castletown.
John Quayle, Castletown.
John Bridson, Ballavarvane, Malew.
George A. Woods, Balladoole, Arbory.
Henry R. Oswald, Douglas.
John F. Crellin, Orrindale, Michael.
*Richard Harrison, H.B. Peel.
Evan Gell, M. Whitehouse, Michael.
*William Corlett, Ballamona, Ballaugh.
Philip M. Lyons, M. Braust, Andreas.
*Frederick J. D. Lamothe, Ramsey.
Alexander Spittal, Douglas.
Ths. Clucas, Ballafreer, Marown.
Richard Quirk, M. Rheaby, Patrick.
Francis Matthews, Glenmoar, German.
E. Cameron, Raggatt, Patrick.
H. Munay, Esqrs. Douglas.

Constituted Authorities.

HIGH BAILIFFS.

John Kelly, Castletown.
James Quirk, Douglas.
Frederick Tellet, Ramsey.
Richard Harrison, Esqrs. Peel.

MAGISTRATES.

The Members of the Council,
and High Bailiffs of the towns
for the time being.
John Goldie Taubman, Nunnery
Samuel Pollock, Crescent, Dou-
glas.
Thomas Moore, Crescent Cot-
tage, Malew.
George A. Woods, Balladoole,
Arbory.
Richard Quirk, Theaby, Pat-
rick.
William Farrant, Ballamoar,
Jurby.
Evan Gell, Whitehouse, Michael
Philip M. Lyons, Braust, An-
dreas.
Geo. W. Dumbell, Esqrs. Clerk
to the Magistrates.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

DOUGLAS.—James Quirk, High
Bailiff, Robert Kelly, J. C.
Bluett, Henry B. Watts,
Edward C. Fleetwood, and
J. C. Stephen, Esqrs. Ad-
vocates.

RAMSEY.—Thomas A. Corlett,
Vicar General, William Cal-
low, R. J. Kelly, Esqrs.

CASTLETON.—John Kelly, High
Bailiff, Frederick L. Gelling,
Advocates, and Thomas Brine,
Esqrs.

PEEL.—Richard Harrison, Esq.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.

W. W. Bellion, Inspector of
Police, Castletown.
John Chesterman, Castletown.

John Sayle, Douglas.
John Reid, Ramsey.
James Coole, Peel.

SUMMERS.

Daniel Christian, Sumner Gen-
eral, Ramsey.
Christopher Carran, Baddan.
William Corlett, Malew.
R. Shimmin, Arbory.
Thomas Sayle, Rushen.
Wm. Gell, Patrick.
Robert Kewin, German.
Edward Cannell, Michael.
John Stephen, Ballaugh.
John Lewin, Jurby.
W. Radcliffe, Andreas.
P. Christian, Bride.
D. Cowen, Lezayre.
T. Christian, Maughold.
James Cannon, Lonan.
John Cowley, Onchan.
T. Christian, Marown.

MEMBERS OF THE MANX BAR.

Robert Kelly, N.P. Douglas.
Wm. Corlett, H.K. Ballaugh.
Thomas A. Corlett, V.G. N.P.
Ramsey.
Frederick Tellett, H.B. Ramsey.
James Quirk, H.B. N.P. Dou-
glas.
John Kelly, H.K. H.B. N.P.
Castletown.
Evan Gell, Ramsey.
Frederick Gelling, N.P. Cas-
tletown.
James Quirk, Jun. Douglas.
W. W. Christian, H.K. M.
Andreas.
Wm. Kewley, Douglas.
Richard Harrison, H.B. H.K.
N.P. Peel.
William Clague, Peel.
Edmund G. Head, Douglas.
J. C. Bluett, N.P. Douglas.
G. W. Dumbell, H.K. Douglas.

F. J. D. Lamothe, H.K. Ramsey.

Henry B. Watts, N.P. Douglas.
 Edward Wilmot, Castletown.
 F. B. Clucas, Ramsey.
 J. C. Stephen, N.P. Douglas.
 John D. Gelling, Santon.
 James W. Moore, Castletown.
 Edward Frizell, Peel.
 Senhouse Wilson, Douglas.
 John G. Moore, Ramsey.
 Robert G. Kelly, Ramsey.
 R. J. Moore, Peel.
 Thomas C. Howard, Douglas.
 J. M. Jeffcott, Castletown.
 Lawrence Craigie, Douglas.
 Edward C. Fleetwood, N.P. Douglas.
 Ridgway Harrison, Douglas.
 Samuel Harris, Jun. Douglas.
 Edward Callow, Douglas.
 Charles R. Ogden, A.G. Kirby.
 Thomas Callow, Douglas.
 James Gell, Castletown.
 D. F. Wilson, Ramsey.
 J. G. M'Hutchin, Castletown.
 S. S. Rodgers, Douglas.
 James Spittal, Douglas.
 Alfred W. Adams.

REFERENCES.

Notaries Public, N.P.
 High Bailiff, H.B.
 House of Keys, H.K.
 Vicar General, V.G.
 Attorney General, A.G.
 Magistrates, M.

LAW COURTS.

Chancery and Exchequer, monthly, except Jan. and Sept. Castletown.
 Common Law, quarterly, Castletown and Ramsey.
 Admiralty, or Water Bailiff, weekly, Castletown.
 Deemster's Summary, fortnightly, at each town.

Vicar General, fortnightly, Douglas and Ramsey.
 Chapter Courts, half-yearly, Spring and Autumn.
 Baron Courts, half-yearly, April and October.
 High Bailiffs, weekly, in each town.
 Magistrates, weekly.

CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES.

High Bailiff of each town.
 Visiting Magistrate for Goal of Castle Rushen, John Kelly, Esq. H.B. H.K.
 Jailer of Castle Rushen, Philip Caley.
 Turnkeys of Castle Rushen, Leece Clucas and Abraham Champion.
 Regulator of Weights and Measures, F. L. Gelling, Esq.
 Seneschal of the Record Office, Douglas, James Quirk, Esq.
 Agent for Woods and Forests, F. C. Skrimshire, Esq.
 Surgeon to the Household, T. Underwood, Esq. M.D.
 Government Chaplain, Rev. G. S. Parsons.
 Episcopal Registrar, Rev. Jos. Brown, A.M.
 Deputy Episcopal Registrar, R. J. Brown.
 Tithe Agent, S. Harris, Jun. Esq.
 First Deemster's Clerk, E. C. Fleetwood, Esq.
 Second Deemster's Clerk, F. B. Clucas, Esq.
 Archdeacon's Official, Rev. D. Nelson.
 Archdeacon's Registrar, Rev. D. Nelson.

CAPTAINS OF PARISHES.

Andreas, W. W. Christian, H.K.
 Arbory, M. Dawson.

Ballagh, John Teare, H. K.	Malew, Thomas Moore, H. K.
Braddan, J. G. Taubman, H. K.	Marown, Thomas Clucas, H. K.
Bride, F. J. D. Lamothe, H. K.	Maughold, Thomas Fargher.
German, Thomas Carran.	Michael, Evan Gell, H. K.
Jurby, W. Farrant, H. K.	Onchan, John Banks.
Lezayre, John Corlett.	Rushen, E. M. Gawne, H. K.
Lonan, Godfrey Tate.	Santon, C. Bacon, Esqrs.

Officers of Customs.

PORT DOUGLAS.

Collector, Fred. W. Trevor, Esq.
Comptroller and Landing Surveyor, M. Davie, Esq.
Searcher, Landing Waiter, and Coast Waiter, J. G. Macfie.
Collector's first Clerk, N. W. Walker.
Collector's second Clerk, T. M. Johnson.

Tide Surveyor, John Holloway.
Weigher, T. Carroll.
Tide Waiters, Wm. Kirkbride, John Quine, J. J. Campbell, J. Karan, L. Lockhart, R. Quine, John Watterson, and Henry Harmer.

SUB PORT—DERBYHAVEN.

Sub Collector, P. Crolley, Esq.
Sub Comptroller, Landing Waiter, Searcher, Coast Waiter, and Tide Surveyor, Alfred Gosset, Esq.

Tide Waiters, Wm. Archer, W. Callow, W. Gilcrist, John Croxton.

SUB PORT—PEEL.

Sub Collector, F. G. Tulloch, Esq.
Sub Comptroller, Landing Waiter, Searcher, Coast Waiter, and Tide Surveyor, F. L. Shaw, Esq.
Tide Waiters, W. E. Cain and J. Cowley—Cain being the senior officer.

SUB PORT—RAMSEY.

Sub Collector, vacant.
Sub Comptroller, Landing Waiter, Searcher, Coast Waiter, and Tide Surveyor, William Nagle.
Tide Waiters, Thomas Corlett, J. T. Plenderlath, G. S. Farrington.

COMMISSIONERS OF HARBOURS.

George Quirk, Esq. Receiver General and Water Bailiff.
F. W. Trevor, Esq. Collector, Douglas.
M. Davie, Esq. Comptroller, Douglas.

Richard Quirk, Esq. Deputy Receiver General, Douglas.
John Geo. Macfie, Esq. Searcher and Landing Waiter.
John Kelly, Esq. High Bailiff, Castletown.
John Quayle, Esq. Castletown.
J. S. Clucas, Esq. Douglas,
John Moore, Esq. Douglas.
Wm. Callister, Esq. Ramsey.
Mr. Wm. Creer, Ramsey.
Thomas Karan, Esq. Peel.

HARBOUR MASTERS.

James Clucas, Douglas.
J. Mylchreest, Castletown.
Charles Voast, Ramsey.
Robert Kerruish, Peel.
R. Qualtrough, Port St. Mary.

Manx Clergy.

Honourable and Right Rev. Dr. R. J. Eden, Baron, Lord Bishop, Bishop's Court.	J. F. Garde, Chaplain, St. Johns.
Joseph Moore, Archdeacon, Andreas.	Charles Stewart, Chaplain, Cronk-e-Voddey, German.
Thomas Howard, Rector, Ballagh.	Joseph Brown, Vicar, Michael.
Daniel Nelson, Rector.	John Harrison, Vicar, Jurby.
William Drury, Vicar, Braddan.	C. Trollope, Curate, Jurby.
Thomas Cain, Chaplain of St. Luke's, Baldwin.	Joseph Qualtrough, Chaplain of St. Jude's, Andreas.
Edward Forbes, Chaplain of St. George's, Douglas.	Wm. B. Christian, Vicar, Lezayre.
J. F. Serjeant, Curate of St. George's, Douglas.	Edward Brailsford, Chaplain of St. Stephen's, Sulby.
John Alcock, Chaplain of St. Barnabas, Douglas.	T. Millington, Curate, Lezayre.
Philip Dowe, Curate of St. Barnabas, Douglas.	William Kermode, Chaplain of St. Paul's, Ramsey.
John Cannell, Chaplain of St. Matthew's, Douglas.	Bowyer Harrison, Vicar, Maughold.
Samuel Gelling, Vicar of Santon.	William Christian, Chaplain, Dhoon, Maughold.
William Gell, Vicar of Malew.	Joseph Qualtraugh, Vicar, London.
John Thomas Clarke, Chaplain of St. Mark's, Malew.	John Howard, Vicar, Onchan.
G. Hervey, Curate of Malew.	William Duggan, Vicar, Marown.
G. Parsons, Government Chaplain, Castletown.	
Robert Dixon, Principal of King William's College.	
J. G. Cumming, Vice-Principal of King William's College.	Principal, Rev. R. Dixon, A.M.
Alexander Gelling, Vicar of Arbory.	Vice Principal, Rev. J. G. Cumming, A.M.
William Corrin, Vicar of Rushen.	Third Master, Rev. G. Harvey.
Archibald Holmes, Vicar of Patrick.	English and Modern Literature, Mr. H. C. Davidson.
George Stephen, Chaplain of St. James's, Dalby.	French and German Languages, Mons. F. U. Grisel.
John L. Stowell, Vicar of German.	Drawing, A. D. Lemon.
Edward Qualtrough, Supernumerary, Peel.	
	SURROGATES.
	Thomas Arthur Corlett, Esq.
	Vicar General, Ramsey.
	Rev. William Kermode, Ramsey.
	Rev. Joseph Brown, Michael.
	Rev. William Gell, Malew.
	Rev. John Cannell, Douglas.

Principal Inns.

DOUGLAS.	RAMSEY.
Castle Mona Hotel, G. Heron.	Mitre Hotel, Parliament-street,
Fort Ann Hotel, Messrs. Wright	T. Brett.
and Boulton.	
Royal Hotel, Parade, W. Hill	CASTLETOWN.
York Hotel, Parade, W. Stewart.	George Hotel, Market-place, T.
Bristol Hotel, Market-place, J.	Kneen,
Nelson.	Union Inn, Arbory-street, T.
Butchers' Arms, James-street,	Eyre.
T. Redfern.	Commercial Inn, Cowell.
Cumberland Inn, Heywood-	Torch Hotel, T. Statham.
place, J. Hodgson.	
Cumberland Tavern, James-st.	PEEL.
Fleetwood Hotel, North Quay,	Peel Castle Hotel, J. Garrett.
R. Cuttriss.	Marine Hotel, E. Frizzell.
Saddle Inn, Queen-street, P.	Manchester Hotel, — Lawton.
Cain.	Taubman's Hotel, C. Taubman.

Commissioners of Highways.

William W. Christian, Thomas Moore, Alexander Spittall, and Francis Matthews, Esqrs.

Agents to Lloyds.

Thomas Brine, Esq., for Douglas, Castletown, and Peel;
— Paton, Esq., Ramsey.

Consuls.

Mr. John Stephen, for Sweden and Norway, Douglas; W. F. Moore, Denmark, Douglas.

Steam Packet Agents.

Isle of Man Steam Packet Company, Edw. Moore, Douglas.
Glasgow, Liverpool, and Ramsey, J. Watkins, Ramsey.

Banks and Bankers.

Isle of Man Bank, Messrs. Holmes & Son, Douglas, draw on Masterman, Peters, & Co., London.	Agent for Ramsey, Joseph Mawby, Esq.; Agent for Castletown, J. Gell, Esq.; Agent for Peel, Robt. S. Moore, Esq.
Bank of Mona, Douglas, John S. Jackson, Esq., Manager, draw on Prescott, Grote, & Co.;	Savings Bank, Great George's-street, Mr. James Haining, Secretary.

Post Offices.

Miss M'Adam, Douglas; G. Duck, Castletown; C. Christian, Peel; E. Corlett, Ramsey.

RECEIVING HOUSES.

J. Connor, Michael; J. C. Bishop, Ballaugh.

Newspapers and Magazines.

Manx Sun, C. Wednesday, P.	Isle of Man News, Saturday, G. J. Cudd.
Mona's Herald, L. Wednesday, R. Fargher.	Temperance Advocate, Monthly, Dr. Lees.
Manx Liberal, L. Saturday, Penrice and Wallace.	Odd-Fellows' Chronicle, every Fortnight, Edited by William Shirrefs.
Isle of Man Times, L. Saturday, Shirrefs and Russell	People's Press, Monthly, Edited by William Shirrefs.
Manx Cat, Saturday, Murray.	Reference: C. Conservative, L. Liberal.

Agents for Manx Vessels.

Fisher and Stewart, Whitehaven.	Orford, T., Nova Scotia Liverpool.
Kneal, Daniel, Douglas.	Spittall, A., Whitehaven.
Moore, J. J., 18 Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.	Taylor and Scott, Eden Quay, Dublin.
Moore, T. D., 24 James-street, Liverpool.	Wright and Brown, Strand-st., Liverpool.

Custom House Broker.

Henry Johnson, Douglas.

Agents for Life and Fire Assurance.

Sun, Life and Fire, W. F. Moore.	Britannia, Life only, S. Wilson.
Caledonian, Life and Fire, J. S. Jackson.	Asylum, Foreign and Domestic Life Assurance, J. C. Stephen.
Norwich Union, Life and Fire, A. Clarke.	Royal Fire and Life Assurance, H. B. Watts.
Phoenix, Fire only, W. Hemsworth.	Exeter and West of England, Fire and Life, P. C. Wood.
Clerical and Medical Life Assurance, H. Whiteside.	Economic Life Assurance, T. Callow.
Imperial, Fire only, Mr. Casey.	Church of England Fire and Life, H. B. Watts.
National Loan Fund, Life Assurance, Mr. Casey.	

Table of Distances.

	MILES.		MILES.
Douglas to Ballasalla,.....8		Douglas to Laxey,.....7 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Ballasalla to Castletown, 2	10	Laxey to Ramsey,.....8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Douglas to St. John's,.....8 $\frac{1}{2}$		Castletown to St. John's, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
St. John's to Peel,.....2 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Castletown to Port St.	
Peel Shore Road to Kirk Michael,.....7		Mary,.....4	
Douglas to Kirk Michael, 15			
Kirk Michael to Ballaugh, 2	24		
Ballaugh to Ramsey,.....7			

Manx Weights and Measures.

Wheat, $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. of 64 lb, or bl. 256; Barley, $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. of 50 lb, or bl. 300; Oats, $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. of 40 lb, or bl. 240; Peas and Beans, $\frac{3}{4}$ bus. of 60 lb, or bl. 240; Potatoes, $\frac{3}{4}$ stone 14 lb, or bl. 448.

List of Fairs.

Those falling on Sunday to be held on the following day.

Jan. 5th, May 12th, St. Mark's.	May 10th, August 5th, Laxey.
February 2nd, Greeba.	do. 15th, do. 26th, Ballaugh.
do. 12th, Kirk Bride.	do. 26th, and Whit Monday,
do. 27th, Baldwin.	Santon.
March 17th, May 1st, July 5th,	June 16th, Oct. 10th, Michael.
Nov. 1st and 18th, St. John's.	Aug. 12th, Sept. 20th, Ballasalla.
March 25th, Nov. 8th, Ramsey,	October 28th, Dec. 6th, Colby,
do. 28th, Peel.	Arbory.
April 5th, Jurby.	November 12th, Douglas.
May 3d, June 4th, July 23d,	December 11th, Andreas.
Sulby.	

Circulating Libraries.

Cain, J. Great George's-street; Kerruish, H. & D., Duke-street;
Mylrea, J. Duke-street; Quiggin, Mrs., Custom-house Quay.



